PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 215 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
12th Sept.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
6th "	Maloja ..	12500	...	...
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	...	...
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	...	...
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	...	...
24th "	Moldavia ..	10000	...	...
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	...	...
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	...	...
14th "	Persia ..	8000	...	...
21st "	Medina ..	12500	...	...
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

Those Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	27th Aug.	9th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	20th Sept.	2nd Oct.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept.	11th Oct.
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	6th Oct.	18th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Inabo Maru....	T. Wakazawa	3939	30th Aug.	10th Sept.
Shinkoku Maru..	N. Ayabe	5336	13th Sept.	22nd Sept
Saigon Maru...	T. Watanabe	4538	27th Sept.	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road.

INSURANCE

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 156, Hornby Road.
Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic".

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow ..	A & C	6545	Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 1 th

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo ..	A C	7700	---	15th Sept.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	889	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	488	700
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	945	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK. BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LHASA" 2,184 Saturday 11th September. *Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 10th Sept., calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Slow Mail.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons sailing on Friday the 10th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, sailing on or about 16th September via Porebunder calling at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, sailing from Bombay about the 15th September. One class only. Special fare Rs. 510. Limited accommodation.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road(near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

9th Sept. 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
* S.S. Elysia	6988	J. Kinnaird	25th Sept. 1915
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	684
Bombay to Cairo	435	690
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	558	967
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	684	943
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM. & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

PARSEE NEW YEAR

ORDERS ARE NOW REGISTERED

AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY POONA.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. 'Phone No. 42.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 pr half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be btained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELDW,
Miager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAN).
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

The Bank receives Savings Deposition the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate o3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum alance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000at the credit of an account between the h and the last business days of each calendamonth.

Deposits may be made in the nameof two or more persons and may be made ayable to any one or more of them, or to e survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable (application at the Bank.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Jaharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy. headache gone in another. C.2

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P O. Box 203 Telephone Nos: 108 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35 Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin	
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Changchun	London	San Francisco	
Dairen (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai	
Hankow	Mukden	Sidney	
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling	
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin	
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo	
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau	
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)			

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 287.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Sagon	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,81,000
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,270
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,92,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $75,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional Line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.
Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.
Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS,
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, and Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

A PARISIENNE LADY open to give tuitions to European and Parsi ladies in French conversation and literature. Apply "PARISIENNE," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1631

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED, PLANT ENGINES, TRUCKS, CARRIAGES. Complete for Constructing a Light Railway, thirty miles long. Send quotations to PRIME MINISTER, Bundi State, Rajputana. 804

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. B." care of this paper.

WANTED immediately a CHEMICA EXPERT to prepare Magnesium Chloride from brine. Apply with copies of testimonials stating pay expected to
Dhrangadra, 5th September, 1915.
DEWAN,
1706 Dhrangadra State.

WANTED by the Porbandar State, a MUNICIPAL SECRETARY, on a salary of Rs. 100—25 (biennially)—150.
Municipal experience and knowledge of English and Gujarati essential.
Apply stating qualifications to THE ADMINISTRATOR, Porbandar, Kathiawar. 906

WANTED a SMART CLERK for the Central India Agency, Public Works Department, one who is well up in P. W. D. accounts, and retired from Government service preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to.
THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
908 Central India, Indore.

WANTED at once a GRADUATE, an M. A. preferred, on Rs. 60 to 100 as a librarian for the Central Library, Baroda. Apply stating full qualifications to
J. S. KUDALKAR,
Curator of State Libraries,
801 Central Library, Baroda.

WANTED a GOVERNESS capable of teaching upto the Matriculation standard a Hindu girl aged 11 years and a boy aged 7 years. Both children can talk in English and Hindi though their mother tongue is Gujarati. Apply stating terms to C. M. Thacker, Barrister, Raipur C. P. 1698

WANTED.—Applications are invited for the post of temporary TOWN SURVEYOR, maximum salary Rs. 70 per mensem. Only men who have had a sound practical training and had practical experience of City Survey need apply.
Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to
STATE ENGINEER,
804 Porbandar.

WANTED, for the Hubli Municipal Water Works, a second class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent to take charge of Worthington pumps and jewel filters. Pay Rs. 40—5—50. Persons with the necessary qualifications need only apply. Applications with testimonials should be sent to the Undersigned before the 1st October, 1915.
S. N. GUTTAL,
Chairman, Managing Committee,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 25th August, 1915. 706

WANTED.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—A long established Company desires to engage a Parsi or Hindu of experience in canvassing and general office work to represent them as Branch Secretary in an important district.
Apply giving age and experience to, Box No. 525 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1732

WANTED on the 1st October, 1915, a thoroughly experienced Cook, clean, and capable, no other need apply, to work under a Khansamah. Good wages to a suitable man.
Original testimonials must be sent, which shall be returned.
Apply the SECRETARY, Punjab Club, Lahore. 802

WANTED an ESTIMATOR and quantity Surveyor for building work. Pay Rs. 60. Apply, with copies of testimonials and full particulars, to
E. M. DUGGAN,
B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Poona District.
Ex. Engineer's Office, P. D.,
Poona, 31st August, 1915. 800

MEDICAL—Applications are invited from those possessing D. P. H. Degrees as Health Officer, Lashkar Municipality. Apply with copies of Certificates and state lowest salary required to
G. J. M. HAMILTON,
President,
Lashkar Municipality,
800 Gwalior, C. I.

WANTED Three ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, to take charge of Famine Relief works; period of service till next rains. Apply to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials and service records which will not be returned and state minimum salary expected.
MANGAL SINGH,
Rao Bahadur Thakur,
Public Works Member of Council,
905 Marwar State.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two-seater, splendid "LITTLE" CAR, 20 H.-P., 4 Cyl. complete. Can easily carry five. Apply J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE—A well equipped DISPENSARY in a thickly populated locality Splendid opportunity for newly qualified doctors. For terms apply to Box No. 524, Advt.Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1729

ENGLISH DESSERT WALNUTS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcel-post, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

TO BE LET

TO LET.—Poona, a nice Bungalow, 21, Napier Road, till the end of November. Rent Rs. 225 or near offer. Apply COOPER, House Agent, Elphinstone Road, Poona. 1686

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO BE LET immediately for a short or long period a first floor flat on Colaba Reclamation facing the sea, three bed-rooms rent Rs. 185. With terrace room rent Rs. 205. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Chronicle." 1726

TO LET—Half flat excellently furnished consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, large bedroom, smaller bedroom, Bath room, and W. C., Kitchen, E. Lights and fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensen. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

TO LET.—Varsova, Off Andheri Station, a beautiful sea-side place, splendidly equipped upper storied Bungalow, fully furnished 6 bed rooms, drawing room, dining room, electric lights, and water supply. Beautiful Garden all around. A regular Chateau in that district, suited for large family or European Chummery. To be let to Parsees or Europeans only. Apply BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 35, Meadow Street, Bombay. 1680

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kutnow's the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D-3

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1060 of 1913.

(1). BAI RUTTONBAI widow of Noorbhai Ismailji Saria & (2) ABBAS NOORBHAI, both of Bombay Dawoodi Bora Shia Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Princess Street outside the Fort the 2nd plaintiff being a minor under the age of 18 years by his next friend the 1st plaintiff the said Bai Ruttonbai widow of Noorbhai Esmailji Saria. Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1). DAWOODBHAI NOORBHAI, (2). HUSSONALLY NOORBHAI (3) TYABALLY NOORBHAI, and (4) SARAFALLI NOORBHAI, all of Bombay Dawoodi Bora Shia Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Dhabu Street outside the Fort the 4th defendant being a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem Michael Conway Esquire of Bombay Anglo-Indian Inhabitant a Commissioner of this Honourable Court residing at Byculla outside the Fort. Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 21st day of August 1915 the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the 4th defendant abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the 1st defendant abovenamed in the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon situate lying and being without the Fort at Baba Dhabu Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 131 (one hundred and thirty one) square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos: 27-10-2710 and New Survey No. 4425 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6923 and Street Nos. 192-194 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Baba Dhabu Street, on the West by partly by a sweepers passage and partly by the house of Orah Abdulalli Moosaji on the North by the property of Currimbhoy Ibrahimji and on the South by the house of Allibhai Esmailji.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 4th of October 1915, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.
Dated this 4th day of September, 1915.
Sd. A. F. MODY
1715 Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the Broach Industrial Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay or in the alternative for the winding up of the abovenamed Company subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 6th day of September, 1915, presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod in Chambers by Mafatlal Gagalbhai of Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant temporarily residing at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay a creditor of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod on the 2nd day of October 1915; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated this 7th day of September, 1915.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
1724

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that LOHAR VALJI HIRJI, of Bombay Hindu has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Sha Bhagwandas Dayabhai. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Second Carpenter Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 184 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1734, New No. 8866, Old Survey No. 515 and New Survey No. 5258 and bounded on the East by the property of Luxmibai widow of Girdharlal on the West by the property of Bhanbai widow of Thakoo Damji on the North by the 2nd Carpenter Street and on the South by the property of Virji Shamji which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6600 and Street Nos. 29-31 and were formerly in the occupation or possession of Moreshwar Harischandra and are now in the occupation or possession of the Vendor and his tenants.
Dated this 8th day of September, 1915.
P. L. PARUCK,
For Messrs. BHIMJI & CO.,
1728 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the distillation of liquor under the Madras System in the Rajpipla State for a period of four years and eleven months commencing from the 1st of August 1916.
2. Any information regarding the terms of this contract will be supplied to the intending tenderer on application to the undersigned.
3. These tenders must reach the Huzur Office on the 11th October, 1915.
P. H. DASAN,
Dewan, Rajpipla State.
Nandod, 6th September, 1915.
1739

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1915 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of September, 1915 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanor and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.
Dated this 23rd day of August, 1915.
JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
1594 Sheriff of Bombay.

POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, NASIK.

THE next course of 18 months' training for the appointments of SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE will commence at the training school on the 5th January 1916.
2. All applicants for admission must apply in person BEFORE THE 1ST OCTOBER 1915, to the Superintendent of Police of the District in which they live, bringing with them their certificates of age and education. Applicants from Bombay City may apply to the Inspector-General, direct. They must be 5'-5" in height and have a chest measurement of not less than 33 inches (deflated).
3. Applicants who are not already in Government service or who have less than 3 years' approved Government service must have passed the School Final or Matriculation examination and must be between 21 and 25 years of age. They must also have a good knowledge of English.
4. Applicants who have 3 years' approved Government service need not possess the qualifications mentioned in paragraph 3 but they must produce the written permission of their superiors to apply, and also their service books.
5. The Inspector General of Police will personally inspect the applicants who are recommended by Superintendents, on a date and at a place which will be duly notified to the applicants, and the final selection will then be made for the school.
6. Those who have submitted applications already to the Inspector-General need not now apply again to Superintendents but applications hereafter addressed to the Inspector-General will not be replied to.
W. L. B. SOUTER,
Inspector-General of Police.
Poona, 6th September, 1915.

NOTCE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for sinking two wells of the dimensions shown on the plans and specifications deposited with the undersigned and to build the same in accordance with the said specifications will be received till 3 p.m., 6. T.), by the undersigned on the 10th September, 1915 who does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender.
Each tender should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 10 which will be returned to the tenderer in case of the tender being rejected, otherwise the same will be retained as security.
The said plans and specification will be shown on personal visit.
BHAI MAKUNDJI DHURU.
880 Agar Izar, Dadar.
6th September 1915. 1708

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of
[illegible], M.A., F.F.A., F.I.A., [London]
Low rates, liberal conditions.
For particulars apply to:—
MOZIR R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director.
28, Polo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PERILS OF PAULINE! THE PERILS OF PAULINE!!

Commencing at the IMPERIAL CINEMA from Saturday the 11th Sept., 1915.
PRODUCED BY THE FAMOUS HOUSE OF PATHE.
IN 20 EPISODES—42 REELS.
Prices of Admission from September 11th:—Box Seats Rs. 1-8; 1st Class As. 12; 2nd Class As. 6; 3rd Class As. 3.
READ THE STORY OF THIS AMAZING FILM IN OUR ISSUES OF

Saturday,	4th	Sept.	1st Chapter.	Wednesday,	8th	Sept.	4th Chapter.
Monday,	6th	,,	2nd ,,	Thursday,	9th	,,	5th ,,
Tuesday,	7th	,,	3rd ,,	Friday,	10th	,,	6th ,,

AND THEN SEE IT AT THE IMPERIAL CINEMA IN MOVING PICTURES ON SATURDAY 11th SEPTEMBER 1915.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To-night 9-30 p.m. To-night 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents
"THE GROTESQUES"
INCLUDING FRED. WINN
In his well-known Palace Theatre Success
"THE TELEPHONE BELLE"
AND
GROTESQUE MUSICAL IMPRESSIONS.

EDWARDES THEATRE VICTOR CINEMA KALBA ROAD.

SHOWING TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT TILL FRIDAY.
JEWELS OF HATE & BUNNY IS BAFFLED
Purely an English Drama of a Woman's Hate and Cunning.
A Screaming Comedy in 2 parts presenting America's Best Commedienne John Bunny.
JUST A REMINDER—MAKE A NOTE OF IT.
From 11th September—WE PRESENT—From Next Saturday
30,000 feet 30 Parts LUCILLE LOVE The Girl of Mystery.
The Greatest Serial Mystery Drama of all Time.
Buy our See-The-Whole-Film Coupons at Reduced Rates.
A Variety of Valuable Prizes will be given away in Saturday and Sunday Matinees.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS
NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PACHORA.
The immoveable property known as the Nathu Lalji Ginning and Pressing Factory and belonging to the estate of the deceased Nathu Lalji, situate at Pachora in Khandesh District will be sold by public auction on the premises at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 3rd October, 1915, under the direction of the Receivers of the said property appointed in High Court suit No. 765 of 1910.
Private offers for purchase of the said property will also be received and considered and the same can be made to the Solicitors of the Receivers.
Information as to particulars and conditions of sale etc., can be had at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors for the Receivers at their office situate at Esplanade Road in Bombay.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th September, 1915.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562 500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562 500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 P.M. and 10 P.M.
Special engagement of
SIGNOR MOLINI
Tenor
MISS GWENNIE GORDON
Soubrette
LEO GANN
Premier Dancer.
The above, in conjunction with our latest up-to-date Moving Pictures.
An all round good show at the above Theatre

Now showing
The Sign of the
COBRA
Three shows 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

DANCE

Under the distinguished patronage of
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon,
His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief of India
GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, BOMBAY BRIGADE, and MRS. KNIGHT.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EX-SOLDIERS' SOCIETY OF INDIA AND BURMA
will hold a Subscription Dance in the
TOWN HALL
on Friday the 10th September 1915
in aid of
Presidency War Fund, Women's Branch.
Dancing to commence at 9-30 p. m.
By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play a selection of Music under the direction of Mr. Hugh Mitchell, Bandmaster.
Entrance Rs. 3—0—0 one Gent. and Lady.
,, Rs. 1—0—0 extra Lady.
Tickets may be had from any of the Members or from the Branch Secretary,
W. J. PYRKE,
Victoria Terminus, or the Head Office of the Society, "Times" Building, Bombay.
OR
AT THE DOOR.

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It vigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. 4

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ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt I. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS, BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

THE TEA MARKET.

With the resumption of the auctions which were interrupted last month owing to the holidays, the easier conditions already previously experienced have become more marked. The fairly large supplies of Empire-grown tea, totalling about 53,000 packages, have, it is true, attracted fairly brisk competition, but this has been practically confined to the better liquoring grades, values of which have not been materially modified. As regards the common and cheaper descriptions, however, the demand has been decidedly more discriminating at prices registering a decline of fully ½d. and frequently ¼d. per pound. Ceylon broken Pekoes ranged from 10¾d. to 1s. 0¾d. and common Pekoe Souchong from 10¼d. to 10½d. per pound. The catalogues of Indian tea were not quite so large as at the previous sales, and were very materially under those handled last year, and there is apparently an inclination to keep them down somewhat, in view of the weakening tendency of the market. Darjeelings and the finer grades of Assams aroused more particular interest at very satisfactory prices, while there has been a steady demand for anything ranging beyond 1s. a pound. With liberal supplies coming into sight the adjustment in prices may be expected to proceed further.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Sept. 7th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		12,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
" Sales of East India ..		70
" Imports		9,000
Mid. Americans		5.78d
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.75d
New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	October ..	9.83
	January ..	10.31
New York Official noon call	October ..	9.81
	January ..	10.30
New Orleans 10 a.m.	October ..	9.64
	January ..	10.17

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 7th.

Months.	Prev. closing price.	To-day's price
Sept	5.65	5.70
Sept-Oct.	5.65	5.70
Oct.-Nov.	5.73	5.76
Nov.-Dec.	5.79	5.82
Dec.-Jan.	5.82	5.86
Jan.-Feb.	5.86	5.91
Feb.-Mar.	5.90	5.95
March.-April	5.93	5.99
April-May	5.97	6.02
May-June	6.00	6.06
June-July	6.04	6.10
July-Aug.	6.08	6.14
Aug.-Sep.	6.08	6.14

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 7th.

M. G. Bengal Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.25
" " Fine	4.40
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.90
" Broach Good	5.10
" " Fully Good	5.25
" " Fine	5.40
" Scinde Good..	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.25
" " Fine	4.40

TONE OF CLOTHS.

Liverpool, Sept. 7th.

Cloths sales in Manchester market are chiefly shirtings

TONE OF YARNS.

Steady and irregular.

THE
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents for

THE WORLD FAMOUS
FIAT CARS

Consignments arriving Monthly, a large number of which is booked for Government.

CIRCLE & APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	31,000
" Exports to Great Britain " " to Continent	13,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.84
Previous closing price	9.80
Futures at New York Jan.	10.34
Previous closing price	10.28
Spot Cotton at New York	9.85
Previous price	9.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.50
Previous price	9.44
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.63
Previous price	9.58
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	10.19
Previous price	10.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅝
Demand Bills	463.00
Silver Commercial Bars	48½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st..	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 1,100,000
The sum of £105,000 has been Earmarked for Egypt.	
Exchange on London at Paris Francs..	27.78

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 7th.

3½ % 1925—1928 £92⅜
4½ % 1925—1945 £97⅝

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 7th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-ship Nominal.
Bombay Choice White Wheat Nominal.
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Not quoted.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July Sellers 54
Tone :—Steady.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers 53⅝
Tone :—Steady.
Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct. Sellers 37/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal
Victorian. Nominal.
New South Wales. Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers.	57/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Sellers.	59
Rapeseed, Brown 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Sellers.	52
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Sellers.	57
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept.	52/6
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Buyers	56

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) September-October Sellers	52

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull Value	£8-7-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£76½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£66½
Copper Braziers	£94
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	50
Tin Plates C.I.F Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£17/5
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value.	25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September/December.	19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/December.	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September/December.	21/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec.	22
Calcutta Linseed September-October Value	55/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber September-Oct. Paid	2/5
Ceylon Rubber Oct-Dec. Buyers	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	..	267½	Apr. 25'16
M.G.	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	221/2	214	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	195/6	..	..	Sept. 1915
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	218	..	..	Sept. 1915
" " " "	236/7	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	235/6	Sept. 1915
H. G. Western	..	..	202/3	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	213	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	235/6	Do.
M.G. Compta	..	..	235/6	Do.
H.G. Bhangalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	227/8	..	..	Nov. 1915
Do.	223	..	..	Dec 1915

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 7th September, 1915.

Cotton ..	5,629 Bales
Wheat ..	31,911 cwts.
Linseed ..	28,199 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	1,494 "
Ginjellyseed ..	555 "
Poppyseed ..	222 "
Groundnuts ..	1,284 "
Castorseed ..	988 "
Rice ..	9,202 "
Myrabollams ..	1,557 "
Cottonseed ..	7,080 "
Mowraseed ..	83 "
Gram ..	1,096 "
Joowar ..	22,188 "
Maize ..	62 "
Barley ..	650 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. .. Rs. 7-2, R.D. per cwt
White Delhi .. Rs. 7-4, R.D. per cwt
Linseed.
Ready .. Rs. 8-5, B.T. per cwt
Forward Sept. .. Rs. 9-1, R.D. per cwt
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .. Rs. 7, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah .. Rs. 7-1, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni .. Rs. 8, B.T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat .. Rs. 8-7, R.D. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready .. Rs. 8-2, R.D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Rs. 40, B.T. per candy.
Mowraseed.
Rs. 4-1, R.D. per cwt
Castorseed.
Ready .. Rs. 6-12-6, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
Rs. 23, B.T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—
T. T. Ready .. 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s 4d
D. D. Mail .. 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward .. 1s. 4d. October
Banks' Buying Rates :—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do. Forward .. 1s. 4 5-16d. Oct.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready 1s 4 11-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do. .. 191½ Nominal
60 d-s Hong-Kong .. 132½
Do. Shanghai .. 170
60 d-s Yokohama .. 152¾

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	25-6-0
Australian Do ..	24-6-0
Bombay Do ..	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-13-0
English Dragons ..	15-3-0
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	60-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 8.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood dull and flat to-day with a moderate amount of business passing. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept almost unchanged but the undertone evinced weakness particularly with respect to the Deferred ones.

In Mill Shares for October delivery Davids closed at Rs. 538½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 383¾ and Finlay at Rs. 236½.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,097½ and Standards to Rs. 995.

Indore Malwas improved to Rs. 183¾, Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 183¾ and Crescent at Rs. 90.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,370 and Centrals dropped to Rs. 1,767½.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation share were quoted at Rs 900 (sellers).

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 199.

Tapti Valley Ry. Shares were in demand at Rs. 550.

Alcock and Ashdown Co. Shares moved up to Rs. 275.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares stood at Rs. 105 and Deferred after touching Rs. 201½ closed at Rs. 203 for October.

Bank of Bombay Shares were quoted at Rs. 1,575.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded at Rs. 89½ (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99½ (long dated).

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

In yesterday's Share Market Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 88/12 and small lots at Rs. 89/2. Business up to 2 p.m. was practically confined to shares other than coal and an advance in price was recorded in most instances. Further activity was shown and prices were very firm. Coal (Ranigunge) 25½.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Regarding the London tea market the special correspondent of the "Statesman" cables from London as follows :—

London, September 6th :—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thomson report as follows :—The offerings this week comprise 23,300 packages of Indian tea, 31,600 packages of Ceylon tea, and 11,600 packages of Java tea. The Indian market was firm and the demand was much improved. Good liquoring kinds were dearer, commons fully to firm.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The Bombay office of this Bank have received telegraphic advice from their Head Office in London that an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, free of income tax, has been declared on the "A" & "B" Shares of this Bank.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on August 13th say :—

GOLD.

The movements this week were again in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank :—

Aug. 10th £200,000 in Sovereigns released on Miscellaneous Account.
Aug. 11th £979,000 in Bar Gold.
Withdrawals were made as under :—
Aug. 5th £200,000 in Bar Gold.
Aug. 10th £200,000 in Bar Gold.
During the week the net increase amounted to £779,000.

It has been telegraphed from New York that about £4,000,000 in Gold has arrived at that city from London for account of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

The output of Gold in the Transvaal, for the month of July 1915, amounted to £3,272,258 as compared with £3,208,224 for June 1915, and £3,111,398 for July 1914.

The net import of Gold to India for the month of July 1915 was approximateiy £314,500.

The effect of the War on countries usually financed by this country is shown by the reduction in the stock of Gold held in Brazil by the Caisse of Conversion, namely, from £26,000,000 just before the war to £6,000,000 sterling at the present time.

SILVER.

The tendency has been fairly good and some activity has been shown a contrast to the dull and somewhat heavy appearance of the market for many preceding weeks, during which the Indian Bazaars seem to have taken a somewhat bearish view of the future.

In these circumstances, the news received here on the 9th instant that the U. S. States Treasury had bought 675,000 ozs. at 48 c and was willing to acquire 500,000 azs. more on the same terms, came as an abrupt shock to the Indian Bazaars, and there was a hurried movement to cover commitments.

As a result, the quotation which had risen from 22-7-16 to 22-9-16 on the 9th instant gained a further 3/16d. on the 10th instant supplies not keeping pace with the unexpected demand.

Yesterday the pressure was relaxed by a disposition on the part of China to sell at the higher level reached, and, as in the meantime the enquiry from India had lost its urgency, the price fell back again to 22 9/16d.

To-day a certain liveliness was shown in Indian quarters and orders to buy were launched freely upon an ill-supplied market. The price recovered sharply to 23 1/16 the highest quotation since June 26th. It is five months since there has been a rise of ½d. in one day.

It is possible that the purchases for the U. S. Mint are in pursuance of the Policy indicated last year that a measure of support would be accorded officially in case of need to the Silver Industry, which is so important to the United States. If this be so, rather more confidence will be felt whenever dullness again overshadows the market.

The shipment on the way from New York amounts to the value of £150,000, a weekly shipment considerably larger than for some time past.

An Indian Currency Return for August 7th 1915 gave the following details in lakhs of rupees :—

Notes in circulation 6963.
Reserve in Silver coin 4015.
Gold Coin and Bullion 933.
Gold in England 615.
The stock in Bombay consists of 5200 bars as compared with 5800 last week.

A shipment of 275,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Aug. 6 22 7/16 cash. No quotations fixed for forward delivery.
Aug. 7 22 7/16 cash. No quotations fixed for forward delivery.
Aug. 9 22 9/16 cash. No quotations fixed for forward delivery.
Aug. 10 22 3/4 cash. No quotations fixed for forward delivery.
Aug. 11 22 9/16 cash. No quotations fixed for forward delivery.
Aug. 12 23 1/16 cash. No quotations fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week 22.635 cash. No quotations fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 11/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

A Calcutta telegram states :—The Sealdah Railway Police have received information of a theft of Rs. 4,000 from a Marwari passenger who was travelling by the Goalundo Mail. The theft took place between Chuadanga and Poradaha stations on the E. B. S. Railway.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 8.

Zambesi .. Scott .. Garston
Hejaz .. Gray .. Jeddah

The following vessel received port clearance yesterday.—

Steamer Bombay Maru for Kobe
" Malta for Shanghai

The following vessel entered the Dock for loading :—

Steamer Bahrein for Muscuwa
" Maras for Singapore.

S. S. Mayori Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Movori Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 8th instant, and is due here on the 20th instant.

S. S. Jinsen Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 7th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 7th instant.

S. S. Scindia :—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, outward bound, arrived at Suez on the 7th instant.

S. S. Hejaz :—The steamer Hejaz, 2,479 tons, Captain F. Gray, sailed on Wednesday for Jeddah via Aden with 667 pilgrims.

S. S. Bombay Maru :—The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain T. Terada, will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Malta :—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malta, 3,887 tons, Captain C. C. Talbot, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo with China and Austrian mails, & general cargo and passengers.

Wednesday, September 8, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Tifania	Knudsen	D. Nanji & Sons
B. Ozarda	Master	M. M. & Co
D. & E. Baroda	Horsecraft	M. M. & Co
F. Umvoksi	Axelson	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Zama	..	M. M. & Co
K. Thistledhu	Blacklin	T. M. & Co
M. Linka	..	Govt
N. Zambesi	Scott	J. Finlay & Co
P. Belle of France	Carfill	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	..	K. N. & Co
Ponani	..	K. N. & Co
Satranji	..	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Inabo Maru	..	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Helez	Gray	T. M. & Co
4 Bahrein	Bonnet	T. M. & Co
6 Gibraltar	Semple	K. N. & Co
8 Bombay Maru	Perada	N. Y. K. & Co
9 Rehmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
16 Dwarka	..	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 City of Poona	McNeil	K. N. & Co
4 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
6 Holtzones	Engvn	D. Nanjee & Sons.

HARBOUR WALL.

Pentakota	..	M. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Sofala	..	M. M. & Co
Barrington Court	Harris	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

O. Sant Tuksram	..	I. C. S. N. Co
O. St F. Xavier	..	I. C. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Akbar	Murch	..
Dwarka	Prince	M. M. & Co
Kowek	Wilson	..
Khosrou	Hannah	M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Teojimato	G. Asbuthnot & Co
Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Moras	Koence	..
Nurani	Thompson	T. M. & Co
Shwegadon	Gentles	Indo-Burma Pet. Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Halizones (s) 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 39 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 53 bales wool, G. Karim; 112 bales wool V. Omersee; 95 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 150 bales wool, J. Kara; 18 bales wool, M. [illegible]a; 60 bales wool F. F. Campbell and Co.; 9 bales cotton fly, M. Amersey and Co.; [illegible]ales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 894 [illegible] cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 100 bales [illegible]on waste, M. Amersey and Co.; 50 bales [illegible] waste, K. Visram and Co.; 208 bales cotton [illegible]aste, H. E. Bode and Sons.

Gibraltar (s) 406 bales cotton fly H. E. Bode and Sons; 20 cwts. cardamoms, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 3,000 cwts. bone meal, Croft Mody and Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, D. Bomanji and Co.; 782 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 130 cwts. buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola.

FOR HULL.

Barrington Court (s) 2,300 tons manganese ore Central India Mining Co.; 15,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 16,356 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 6,043 cwts. cotton seed, S. Malani; 4,500 cwts. groundnut oil cakes T. Morrison and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Titanic (s) 4,004 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,004 cwts. castor seed E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,002 cwts. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 110 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Titanic (s) 531 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 600 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,800 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

Malta (s) 250 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 9 cases malic teeth, B. N. Dhula.

Malta (s) 3¼ cwts. ivory, A. Ladnek; 13 cwts. ivory, A. H. Mowji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bambay Maru (s) 20 cwts. lead ore, M. B. Kaisha.

Malta (s) 4 cwts. ivory, A. H. Mowji and Co.

Kamakura Maru (s) 2,551 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

Inaho Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; [illegible] bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Inaho Maru (s) 65 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kamakura Maru (s) 98 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Inaho Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kamakura Maru (s) 192 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Inaho Maru (s) 16 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 8.

S. S. Bahrein from Suakin, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—64 packages M. O. P. shells 5 bundles ivory, 19 bales skins, 60 bales A. P. goods.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—160 cases provisions 52 cases confectionary, 1,048 cases 458 packages O. stores, 366 cases biscuits 5 cases wincarnis, 35 cases vinegar, 40 cases hams and bacon, 8 cases bacon, 5 cases sauce, 7 packages barley, 20 cases preserves, 120 cases jam, 20 cases cheese, 39 cases essential oil 5 cases starch, 8 cases plaster of Paris, 39 cases blacking, 55 cases varnish 60 cases emulsion, 1 cask polish, 2 bales leather belting, 3 cases perfumery, 44 cases 125 bales 44 packages paper, 3 casks gum, 13 casks 526 packages 486 kegs paint, 200 pigs 100 packages 29 rolls lead, 1 case gutta percha, 3 case leather, 110 slabs tin, 1 case rubber sheeting, 44 cases 20 casks colour, 3 casks mineral oil, 40 cases ultra marine blue, 84 cases oil, 2 casks nails, 84 crates Asbestos cement sheets, 10 cases tobacco, 2 cases cigars, 13 cases cigarettes, 32 cases soap, 224 casks tallow, 218 bags cummin seed, 2 cases seeds, 19 boxes specie, 390 bars silver, 3 boxes coins, 13 boxes bar gold, 15 cases cochineal, 5 cases cycles, 14 cases motor car and accessories, 8 casks ivory, 3 cases vaseline, 1 case vulcanizing compound, 2 cases liq. ammonia, 26 cases asefotida, 7 cases gold thread, 28 cases boots and shoes, 13 cases 9 packages 15 rolls tyres, 25 cases 8 packages drugs, 10 cases cider, 3,075 casks cement, 14 cases musical instruments, 225 cases 6 hogsheads 31 packages wine, 80 hogsheads 300 cases bar, 140 cases cognac, 174 cases geneva, 45 cases claret, 24 cases champagne, 100 cases rum, 1,602 cases 7 hogsheads brandy, 402 packages tartaric acid, 44 kegs soda, 6 kegs alum, 2 cases magnesia, 1,200 cases lime juice, 86 drums magnesium chloride, 2 cases chalk, 1 case clay, 2 cases saltpetre, 2 cases ammonia carbonate, 1 case safety cartridges, 2 cases cycle parts, 6 cases surgical instruments, 4 cases silver assayes, 471 cases 5 hogsheads gin, 2 cases candles 2 cases glass globes, 9 crates earthenware, 95 bales blankets, 3 cases carpets, 21 cases 21 bales cottons, 1 case silk material, 1 case lace wool, 4 cases cotton and artificial silk goods, 6 cases woollen goods, 1 bale wool, 89 cases mixed tissues, 1 case woollen and cotton goods.

S. S. Maras from Singapore, Agents L. Ebrahamji.—25 bundles rattan furniture, 18,787 piecee planks.

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD
VISEM
(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as Agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL, WILLIS & Co., 1, Gastins Place, Calcutta.

H. IVEL, LTD., YEOVIL, SOMERSET, ENGLAND

RHEUMATISM

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF. RAPID CURE.

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains in the joints, Mental depression, Gravel, Arthritis, Kidney troubles etc., etc.

Shall be positively cured by

FRUCTISINE

(Made in England)

Fructisine is 38 times more dissolvent than Lithium Urate. It is a natural Fruic Acid and is of great value for curing impurities of Blood Nervous headaches, Insomnia and all other nervous diseases.

Fructisine is a Boon to the Womankind and is the best Tonic of incalculable value.

Try it without delay—Can be had everywhere.

Sole Agents :—

BALMUKAND RAY & Co.,

25, Esmail Building, Church Gate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Sub Agents :—SHROFF BROTHERS, Opp. WHITEAWAYS, BOMBAY.

GOUT

CENT OF ORIENTALS

Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume

Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle Rs. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0
Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully

OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"MISUSE OF JUDICIAL DISCRETION."

RE-TRIAL ORDERED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

APPANGANGANDA AND 4 OTHERS v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who agreeing with the assessors found the accused guilty of murder under section 302 I. P. C. and sentenced the first accused to death, with an observations that the sentence should be carried into effect at the scene of offence, the other four accused being sentenced to transportation for life.

The facts alleged by the prosecution were these:—One Shankarappa was beaten trussed up and strangled to death on the 15th of March 1915 by the accused. The object of the murder was purely revenge. The first accused and his faction in the village were on the worst possible terms with Shankrappa about a question of adoption and the purchase of cotton crop, the first accused being defeated at every turn by the deceased.

The accused pleaded "alibi". During the trial, three eye-witnesses gave evidence, upon whose credibility the case depended entirely. But they were not cross-examined by the accused, who was till then unrepresented. Next day a pleader appeared and asked permission to cross-examine them. This was refused by the Sessions Judge, who observed:—

"As they could only have been cross-examined on instruction by the accused who rely on a defence of "alibi" there is no particular merit in the cross-examination "per se," and the Court is more alive than the astutest cross-examiner to dectect anything in the demeanour or evidence of witnesses in a capital case, which might tend in any way to discredit the case for the Crown. It was also perhaps somewhat tacitly suggested that the usual procedure in criminal trials should have been relaxed in deference to the lapses of the accused. The Court can only hope that in following the usual procedure, it has not lost sight of the fact that it is merely an arbiter and holds no brief either for the Crown or the accused but is called upon to decide impartially upon matters laid before it according to law."

ORDER ON APPEAL.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Batchelor in delivering the judgment observed:—

In this case certain accused persons had been convicted of murder by the Sessions Judge at Bijapur and one of them was sentenced to death. There were, however, serious difficulties in the way of finding the case and that difficulty had arisen by the way in which the Sessions Judge, Mr. Varley, had conducted the case. The most important witnesses for the prosecution were three persons and were eye-witnesses and relatives of the deceased. They were examined by the Sessions Judge on the 16th June 1915 at which time the accused had not engaged a pleader. On the following day a pleader appeared who on the same day applied to have the witnesses recalled for cross-examination saying that the witnesses were still in Bijapur and were procurable within half an hour. The Sessions Judge refused the permission to recall the witnesses.

It seemed to His Lordship that by that refusal the Sessions Judge had made a misuse of his judicial discretion; for the witnesses had not been cross-examined at all, when as a fact there were several circumstances in the case to show that the cross-examination was a matter of great moment and importance. That being so and although the accused had not engaged a pleader, the Sessions Judge should have wisely exercised his discretion by welcoming the cross-examination in cases where men's lives were at stake. On these grounds, Counsel for the accused had applied to their Lordships that they should order the cross-examination of the witnesses or they should set aside the conviction and sentences and order a re-trial.

RETRIAL ORDERED AT SHOLAPUR.

It appeared to his Lordship that the latter was the more desirable course. He felt that it would not be in the interest of justice if the cross-examination was conducted before the same Sessions Judge, who had already come to a conclusion. His Lordship thought also that the same conclusion was suggested by a study of the judgment of the Sessions Judge. It appeared to him from many passages in the judgment that he had not properly realised the difficulty of the case. Therefore he thought that the interests of justice required a retrial before another Judge. His Lordship set aside the conviction and sentences and ordered a retrial by the Sessions Judge at Sholapur.

Mr. Justice Hayward in concurring with the opinion of his learned brother, further added that the accused had not in his opinion their full trial. Three eye-witnesss were not cross-examined. Certain facts, brought to their Lordships' notice made it clear that the witnesses ought to have been fully cross-examined. If appeared that these eye-witnesses were available for cross-examination and it was in his opinion a failure to exercise a proper discretion on the part of the judge not to allow the cross-examination.

DUTIES OF A SESSIONS JUDGE.

It appeared to him that in any case a further and more detailed cross-examination of the three witnesses ought to have been made by the Judge who was in error in saying that his duty consisted in deciding impartially upon matters before him. The duties of a presiding Judge go far beyond that. His Lordship then cited from the Criminal Procedure Code section 540 dealing with the duties of a Sessions Judge, which provided inter alia "The Court shall summon and shall call &c." It seemed to His Lordship that this important provision had been overlooked by the Judge.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. H. B. Gumaste appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

804-13—Madh. K. and C. Madanlal Umedram v. Trimbacklal Umedram and ors. Amin and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

368-14—Crawford B and Co, Khatizabai v. Ebrahim Mahimed Bham and ors. Captain and V. Dhanjishaw and B. Part heard.

S C 98-15.—Rustonji & G, Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Hursey & Co, a firm. Motichand & D. Part Heard, 25-6-15.

523-14.—Sahnis & G, Ahmedalli Dossaji v. Rehamatbai, widow. C P S Cunha, Part Heard, 6-8-15.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commr's Report.

602-07.—Sm B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Dayabhai Japidas & ors, Ragh B & Co. Edg G W & Co.

Short Causes.

730-15.—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Maganlal Gangadas Jariwalla.

682-15.—Motichand & D, Balubhai Moolchand v. Kevalram Shivram & ors.

For Trial of remaining issues.

382-07—M. Billiothea, Aboo Mahomed Poonawala v. Haji Moosa Aba, & ors, Kanga & M.

Long Causes.

698-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Bombay Co, Ld, v. Dada Miya Kandwani, Sabnis & G.

1311-14—Payne and Co, Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas and Co v Brijlal Bhugwandin Trivedi, Edgelow G W and Co.

1560-14.—J A Valles, Isabel Mary Cordeiro v. Dominica Mary Cardoz, Sabnis & G.

857-82—Matubhai J and M, Sale Mahomed Noor Mahomed and ors v Gulbhai Gulamhussein, Hiralal and Co. (for a pauper).

1092-11—Hiralal and Co (for a pauper), Casaum Gulamhussein v Fazul Jaffer and ors, Mathubai J & M.

502-14.—Jehangir S M and H, Fulbai, widow, v. Salley Mahomed Dharamsey, & ors, Matubhai J & M, Little & Co.

27-15.—Kanga & S for a pauper, Bai Maneckbai, widow, v. Soodamal Nandlal, Manch & N, for a pauper.

70-15.—Payne & Co, H. E. Bode & Sons, a firm, v. Lalji Doongersey & Co, a firm, Sh D & D.

18-15.—Malvi H M & R, Bai Kapilagavri, widow, v. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi & ors. Man & H M & Co, Matu J & M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

901-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

894-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

831-15.—Payne & Co, Sonbai, widow, v. Jafferbhoy Fazalbhoy Goolam Hoosein, Patell & Ez.

638-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir F and S.

587-15—Rustomji and G, Mandlal Chunilal Desai v Amulak Shoobchand and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

82-15.—Patell and Co, Umar Haji Sumar v. Bai Zilikabai, widow & ors, Patell & Ez, Ty D & Co, Captain & U.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Meghji, N. C. Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman. In the Division Court No. 53.

For Further Directions.

631-14—Sm. B. and Co, Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Ranchod and anr. Mirza M. and M. Madh. K. and C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

813-13.—Merwanji K & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Dewjibhoy Karrimbhoy & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

274-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L. Not to be called on till 9-9-15.

275-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L. Not to be called on till 9-9-15.

273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L, Jamsetji R and D. Not to be called on till 9-9-15.

1119-14.—Khund L & M, Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm, v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors, Mehta D & L.

709-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Neubai, widow, Manecklal & Co.

70-15.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank Ld v. Rai Sahib Lala Mazir Singh, Edg G W & Co.

110-15.—In Person, Parbhudas Harakhji v. Vithal Govind Raja, Pandia & Co.

125-15.—Balkrishna & M, Raichand Kessaji & Co, a firm, v. Haji Cassam Haji Sedick Sumar, Captain & V.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Nadirsha & D, Jam R & D.

249-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

241-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg and Wg Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm. Bhai K & G.

242-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

206-15.—Pandia & Co, Raghavji Raghunathji v. Bai Kessarbai, widow, Bhimji & Co.

389-15.—Little & Co, Aboobaicker Abdool Rehman & Co, a firm, v. Ramparsh Ramchander, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

272-15.—Muljі & Th, Bhauji Versey & anr, v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan, & anr, Captain & V.

726-15.—Madh K & Ch, Basil N. Lang, v. Ruttonsey Pragji, Payne & Co.

963-13.—Daphtary F & D, Rai Saheb Keshavrising Chandmal v. Shivnath Shriram Assawa, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

709-14—Motichand and D, Ranchordas Haridas and anr, v. Hooseinbai widow and ors, Patell and Ez.

1134-13—Patell and Ez. Bai Hoosenbai widow and ors, v. Thakoredas Atmaram, Motichand and D.

1135-13—Patell and Ez. Bai Hooseinbai widow and ors. Dharamdas Nagardas Motichand and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

194-14.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Hirachand Vanechand, a firm v. Shriram Fatechand & ors, Bhai K. & G.

For Settlement of Issues.

147-15.—Kanga & S, Gani Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and & Co, As per J O D 7-8-15.

Long Causes.

1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraj, a firm, v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Surajmal & Co.

1293-14.—N C Dalal, Moreshwar Malwankar, v. Soorajbai, widow and anr, Patell & Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

1369-14.—Mulla & M, Jainambai & anr, v. Maneckbai, widow, and anr.

1222-14.—N C Dalal, Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai, widow, and anr, Patell and Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

644-14.—Payne & Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh, v. Sarupchand Hukumchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Ragguru & anr, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L & M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulia Kuppa and ors, Daphtary F and D, Matubhai J and M.

223-14.—Daph F and D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Monji Liladhar and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

514-15.—Madh K & Ch, Shiv Narayen Baldeodas, a firm, v. Tillockchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

O S 328-15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors. Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1217-14.—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, (in Liq), v. Krishna Subramany Aiyar, & anr, Edg G W & Co, In person.

443-14.—Sm B & Co, Kashinath Narayan Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar, & anr, Cap & J, Rustonji & G.

12-15.—Little & Co, John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fariera Dewan a firm. Mir K & Co.

S C Ct 732-26191-14.—Jehangir M & S, Behramji Hirjibhai Warden & ors. v. Bai Samratbai, widow, Khand L & M.

145-15.—Khand L & M, Bai Samratbai, widow, v. Kaikhusraoo Behramji Mehta & ors, Jeh M & S.

192-15.—Sometham B. & Co, W H Brady & Co, v. S. K. T. Karnnappa Mudaliar, Pandia & Co.

1137-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank, Ltd, and anr, Kanga and S.

329-15.—Pandia & Co, Khimji Laxman Chavda & anr, v. Haji Jusub Haji

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SEQUEL TO BANK CLERK'S SUICIDE.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, the case again came for hearing in which Inspector Smith charged Abdulla Assalatkhan and Pestonji Jamsetji with extorting Rs. 3 and a promissory note for Rs. 15, from Shamrao Madhavrao, now deceased.

Mr. Sahni and Mr. Nariman appeared for accused No. 2.

Bhiwa Rama P. C. 226E deposed that he was serving at the Nagpada Police Station. He was sent in search of accused No. 2 and witness Shanker and the informant was with him. He arrested accused No. 2 and Shanker on the second floor of a chawl at Bapty Road at about 5 a.m. He was taking them to the Nagpada Police Station and the accused were a little ahead of him. On the way Shanker took out two pieces of paper from his pocket and threw them on the road and the witness took them up and took them to the Police Station and gave them to Sub-Inspector Ahmed Ali.

Babaji Ramji, Police Naik No. 1169E said that he was serving at the Nagpada Police Station. On the evening of 2nd August, with Mohanlal he went to search for accused No. 1, and arrested him at Bapty Road at 9-30 p.m. Accused No. 1 was searched in the presence of another sepoy and Mohanlal and he found a penknife and note book.

Gajanan Shambhunath Chief Clerk in the National Bank of India said that he knew the deceased Shamrao for the last 23 years. The deceased was in charge of the Safe Custody Department in the Bank, and was drawing Rs. 125 at the time of his death. He was considered a very good servant of the Bank. After the deceased's death no fault was found with the department in his charge. The books were in order. Nothing from his custody was missing. As far as the work of the Bank was concerned there was no cause for his committing suicide.

Kashinath Shamrao Lad, deposed that he was a managing clerk of Khanderao Lad and Mehta, Solicitors. He saw Mohanlal for the first time on the 31st July last at about 5 p.m. at his house at Kandewadi. The deceased was a distant relative of his. Mohanlal came to witness' house accompanied by two brothers of the deceased and one or two others. They told him something and said that Shamrao was missing. He gave information to the Police in consequence. He told Inspector Melville what Mohanlal had told the witness, at about 7-30 p.m. that evening, and saw Sykes the following morning. It was after the corpse was found. Inspector Sykes advised him to see Inspector Fuller in A Division.

Mr. Saher discussed the law points and cited some law cases in the course of his arguments and said that even if the evidence for the prosecution was to be believed the case would come under section 384 I. P. C. His instructions were that his client did not wish to have the case committed to the High Court Sessions.

Inspector Smith left the matter entirely in the hands of the Court.

The case was adjourned at this stage.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

Colonel C. E. Handley, Indian Army, has been appointed temporary Assistant Quartermaster-General, 4th (Quetta) Division.

Major H. T. Marshall, 1st Brahmans, has been appointed second-in-command of that regiment vice Lieut.-Col. H. E. Hitchins transferred to the 3rd Brahmins in the same capacity.

Major G. C. Hodgson, D.S.O., 32nd Pioneers, double company commander to be temporary commandant and Captain H. S. Mitchell, double company commander, to be temporary second-in-command, vice Colonel F. H. Paterson, D.S.O., appointed temporary Brigade Commander, Jhelum Brigade.

Second-Lieutenant A. L. W. Neave, 110th Infantry, has been transferred to the Corps of Guides.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A RESERVIST

FIGHTING UNDER ANOTHER NAME IN AFRICA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

A short time ago particulars appeared in the press regarding alleged wholesale cheating by a reservist named P. W. Heath. More than one warrant was issued for his arrest from different parts of India but no trace of his could be found. He is alleged to have posed as a Lieutenant and in that capacity proposed marriage to a young lady at Darjeeling. He is now reported to be fighting in East-Africa under the name of Private Holmes, having enlisted under that name in Calcutta. Prior to leaving Calcutta he is said to have had himself photographed with a number of other members of his regiment and it was owing to the copy of this photograph falling into the hands of the C. I. D. which led to Private Holmes being identified as Reservist G. W. Heath. It is understood that no steps will be taken at any rate for the present to have him brought down to India to stand his trial.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The all-India weather report indicates that the depression from the Bay crossed the Coast yesterday near Waltair and its centre this morning is over South-East Central Provinces. It has caused rainfall over the greater part of the Peninsula, some heavy falls being reported from Hyderabad. North-West India is rainless. The principal amounts are Parbhani and Ratnagiri 3 inches each, Hyderabad 1, Decca 4, Calicut and Musulipatam 1 each.

RECENT FLOODS IN ASSAM.

WANT OF PROPER WATERWAYS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

In looking into the position reflected in local press reports regarding the effect of the recent heavy floods on tea gardens in Cachar and Sylhet, it has been suggested to the Indian Tea Association that want of proper waterways on the Assam-Bengal Railway had contributed to the serious flooding in these districts. Reference to the proceedings of 17th April 1914 showed that certain questions relating to 1913 floods had been put at a meeting of the Legislative Council in Shillong in March 1914. The questions elicited the reply that the floods in Sylhet District had been aggravated by the Sylhet-Fenchugunge Road and Railway embankment and that the local Administration had promised to take steps to deal with the matter. The above correspondence, however, referred to only one section of the railway, whereas the committee understood that the feeling now is that the railway line generally throughout Cachar and Sylhet is not provided with sufficient waterways. It had accordingly been decided to address the Surma Valley Branch in the matter and an expression of views of the branch committee on the subject is now awaited.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 8th Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 8th September.	
			1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.75	64.97	60.83	65.27
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.34	68.03	62.61	75.96
Esplanade[Gokuldas Tej. Hospl.]	0.39	63.90	64.97	75.03
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.41	71.00	72.35	78.78

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour quoted in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Sept.	h	m	ft.	in.	Sept.	h	m	ft.	in.
W.	8	m 10	46	27	7	8	m 4	7	16	10
Th.	9	m 11	17	28	2	9	m 4	51a	17	7
		11	26a	27	8		5	47	16	4
Fr.	10	m 11	48	28	5	10	m 5	24	16	2
							5	21a	16	8
SAT.	11	m 0	4	28	4	11	m 5	51a	15	11
		0	20a	28	6		5	59	16	4
SUN.	12	m 0	45	28	7	12	m 6	22a	15	4
		0	53a	28	3		6	35	16	10
Mon	13	m 1	30	28	5	13	m 6	55a	15	0
		1	58a	27	8		7	13	17	8
TU	14	m 2	20	27	11	14	m 7	31a	15	1
		2	6a	26	10		7	55	18	9
							8	12a	15	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week;—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
8 (Wednesday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 49m.
9 (Thursday)	6h 25m	6h. 48m.
10 (Friday)	6h 25m	6h. 47m.
11 (Saturday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 46m.
12 (Sunday)	6h. 25m	6h. 45m.
13 (Monday)	6h. 25m	6h. 44m.
14 (Tuesday)	6h. 26m	6h. 43m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 3h 10-5m a. m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept. 1st 8h 26-8 p. m. New Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22-7m p. m. First Quarter 1915 Sept. 16th 9h 51-3m p m. Full Moon 1915 Sept 3rd 3h 5-2m p m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 7th September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.722	inches
Temperature of Air	81.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2	"
Dew Point	75.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.816	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	8.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.6	"
Minimum do. do.	78.4	"
Genral direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WNW,NW,WNW.	
Movement or Wind do. do	207	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02	inches.
Total fall during month	0.81	"
Do. do. year	65.64	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 8th Sept.....	0.74	"

CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION'S CONTRIBUTION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

It will be remembered that Rs. 17,727 annually for five years had been promised by the members of the Indian Tea Association towards the appeal for Rs. 20,000 from the tea industry in support of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta. The Secretary now reports that the subscriptions promised to date amounts to Rs. 20,745 annually for the period asked for. The committee of the Association decided to ascertain the exact position from Sir Leonard Rogers and then advise the subscribers how the matters stood.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th September 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are very lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division; night temperature is also above normal in the east Punjab and at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.62in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in Kathiawar and south Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Dwarka and Veraval; night temperature is also above normal in Central India west and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Hoshangabad has had 0.31in., Khandwa and Raipur 0.12in. each and Amraoti 1.30in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.75in., Ratnagiri 3.01in., Mormugao 0.51in and Karwar 1.22in. Skies are overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.45in., Ahmednagar 10.05in., Poona 0.21in., Sholapur and Bijapur 0.78in. each, Belgaum 0.45in., Aurangabad 0.34in., Nizamabad 3.20in. and Hyderabad 4.01in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Nizamabad, and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay of Bengal appears to have crossed the coast and to have moved into the eastern districts of Hyderabad, instead of into the south-east Central Provinces. It has determined a considerable increase of precipitation in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been widespread in the Deccan and nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and on the north Madras coast and local in the Central Provinces. It has extended also to south Gujarat. Ahmednagar reports a very heavy fall of 10.05in. The depression may move further in a nearly westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in the Madras Deccan and local rain Gujarat and the Central Provinces. A few showers may occur in Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of September, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	—0.01
Do. (7th)	94.5	84.2	75	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0	—0.17
Do. (7th)	92.1	86.3	58	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.0	81.6	55	..	0.65	—3.88
Rawalpindi	97.7	71.1	57	..	13.52	—6.85
Lahore	107.0	80.7	63	..	2.64	—11.32
Hissar	106.7	82.4	58	..	4.37	..
Ambala	99.9	80.5	70	..	10.51	—10.78
Delhi	100.1	83.2	63	..	7.47	—13.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.8	83.9	66	..	13.68	—8.15
Mainpuri	95	80.5	87	..	20.48	—0.65
Jhansi	90.6	80.8	71	..	18.07	—12.40
Cawnpore	93.2	81.7	84	..	46.82	18.33
Allahabad	93.8	81.0	78	..	30.24	0.40
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	108.1	79.8	64	..	0.06	—2.17
Karachi	85.9	77.5	84	..	0.25	—5.65
Ajmer	100.2	79.2	45	..	7.85	—9.70
Jaipore	104.4	82.1	62	..	8.67	—11.67
Kotah	102.8	84.0	58	..	13.54	—9.36
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	75.4	76	..	3.69	—8.50
Dwarka	85.8	79.4	80	..	7.52	—5.68
Veraval	83.1	77.1	81	..	7.40	—8.34
Rajkot	96.2	74.8	76	..	6.98	—15.82
Bhavnagar Para	97.2	79.8	75	..	8.28	—8.51
Surat	91.5	76.7	91	0.62	21.28	—13.49
Ahmedabad	101.7	80.1	67	..	9.11	—16.39
Deesa	104.4	79.9	64	..	4.30	—16.79
Neemuch	100.6	80.8	61	..	12.42	—11.19
Indore	92.1	74.1	79	0.09	19.19	—5.84
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.9	77.3	81	..	62.06	16.45
Saugor	90.2	75.2	83	..	34.62	—2.61
Hoshangabad	92.3	74.8	93	0.31	35.13	—4.30
Khandwa	92.0	75.3	89	0.12	18.63	—4.06
Akola	91.6	74.5	82	1.04	19.99	—3.68
Amraoti	86.8	74.3	88	1.30	21.51	—3.22
Nagpur	90.1	75.8	73	..	30.39	—2.24
Chanda	88.9	76.6	85	..	30.32	—10.41
Raipur	87.2	75.9	85	0.12	40.12	1.57
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.6	76.4	91	0.75	64.97	3.97
Ratnagiri	80.5	73.1	95	3.01	74.40	—13.25
Mormugao	82.1	74.7	98	0.51	70.91	—9.36
Karwar	83.1	73.6	95	1.22	79.98	—23.88
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	71.1	92	0.45	14.52	0.49
Ahmednagar	78.1	70.1	97	1.05	24.88	11.74
Poona	82.2	69.9	92	0.21	25.22	8.59
Sholapur	75.8	70.0	94	0.78	13.45	—3.33
Bijapur	76.2	70.1	88	0.78	7.60	—2.22
Belgaum	77.3	67.1	99	0.45	32.02	—1.87
Aurangabad	87.6	71.6	78	0.34	19.83	0.50
Nizamabad (Indur).	79.9	71.8	95	3.20	25.80	—3.67
Hyderabad	73.9	69.9	92	4.01	33.68	14.39
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.9	72.3	88	0.60	81.92	—19.82
Calicut	81.6	74.1	92	0.91	77.34	—6.04
Cochin	86.2	73.4	89	1.02	70.41	4.18
Colombo	85.5	75.0	88	0.07	22.15	4.70
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.3	74.0	82	1.00	30.80	11.32
Bellary	84.2	72.6	75	0.21	11.86	4.63
Cuddapah	88.8	74.1	64	0.18	11.16	—3.94
Madras	94.8	77.9	69	0.02	11.95	—0.39
Bangalore	81.2	64.8	87	0.09	14.15	—0.26
Coimbatore	84.6	71.0	76	..	6.41	1.89
Trichinopoly	96.6	78.6	57	..	6.26	—1.95
Negapatam	94.3	78.8	77	..	6.71	—1.53

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 8th September 1915, was 29.900 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. a' aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take. B-4

STRANGE CASE OF "SERGEANT DANDY."

A WIFE AND HER HUSBAND'S IDENTITY

Remarkable evidence was given at Manchester City Police Court, during the mail week, when a well-built man of soldierly appearance was charged under the Army Act with falsely representing himself to be Sergeant Herbert Dandy (1752), of the 8th Manchester Regiment. He had insisted when questioned by the police, that this was his name.

Inspector Thomas, who arrested him said the real Sergeant Dandy went out to the Dardanelles with his regiment, took part in the fighting in the early part of June, and was reported missing after an engagement on July 15. On July 26 Mrs. Dandy, the sergeant's wife, who lived at West Gorton, received an intimation from the War Office that her husband was missing. On the day following the publication of the list of missing in the Manchester papers the accused man called at the house in Clowes-street, wearing military uniform. On seeing him Mrs. Dandy said, "Who are you?" and the man replied, "It's Herbert." The man stayed at the house for a week. In the course of a few days, however, people living in the neighbourhood began to express doubt regarding his identity, and, the matter becoming the subject of common gossip, Mrs. Dandy took him to a sister's house at Marston.

Apparently the man knew a great deal about the family, added the inspector, and even now Mrs. Dandy could not say positively whether he was her husband or not. Her relatives and those of her husband had been to see him, and they also seemed to

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40.

Opening of the Port Trust Miniature Rifle Range by Lady Sprott, Wari Bunder, 5-30 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Malta will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.

Bombay High Court, Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Dance in aid of the War Fund, Town Hall 9-30 p.m.

Y. W. C. A., "the Briar Rose," by the Girls of the John Connon High School, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 11.

Parsi New Year Holiday, Banks closed.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: A Team v. Friends' Union; B Team v. Grant Medical College.

Poona Races.

SUNDAY, Sept. 12.

Parsi New Year Day, 1285 Yezdezerdi.

P and O. Co's. S. S. Salsette with English Mails due 6 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema, 9-30 p.m. The Grotesques.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V. D. Commanding, B.V.A.

Colaba, Sept. 8.

830. Parades.—Friday—No. 1 Company will parade at Govt. Dockyard for Fort Manning Oyster Rock at 6-30 a.m.
No. 2, Company will parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning, Colaba.
Saturday—7-0 a.m. Recruits Drill.

831. Military Duty—Brigade Order No. 237 dated 1-9-15 is published for information.
No. 237, Reference Brigade Order No. 333 of 9th December, 1914, with effect from 12th August, 1915, the services of the members of No. 1 and 2 Companies, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, are no longer required for Actual Military Service under Officer Commanding Harbour Section.
Should necessity arise such portions of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery as may be considered necessary will be called out for Actual Military Duty.

832. Promotion—Extract from Gazette of India, Army Department, dated 27th August, 1915.
No. 825 Wilfred Noville Cartland to be Second-Lieutenant to fill existing vacancy dated 10th July, 1915.
Harry Phibbs to be Second-Lieutenant Supernumery to be establishment dated 10th July, 1915.

833. Promotions—The undelnamed proceeding on Service as Motor Cyclists are promoted corporals with effect from 7th Sept. 1915.
No. 1572 Gunner Waddell H. No. 1725 Gunner Brinklow, W. W.

834. Strength—The following having been attested for Service as Motor Cyclists are borne supernumery to the establishment from 7th September, 1915.
No. 1572 Gunner Waddell H. No. 1726 Gunner Brinklow, W. W.

835. Posting—The undernamed officers are Posted to No. 1 Company:—Second-Lieut. W. N. Cartland to fill existing vacancy. Second-Lieutenant H. Phibbs, supernumery to Establishment.

(Sd.) H. A. STARKEY, Lieut.

Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

204.—Medals. Applications for Officers Volunteer Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

205.—In accordance with India Army Order No. 463, dated 30th August, 1915, the undermentioned Officer and Volunteer, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, have been awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medals:—
Captain C. M. Ward.
Volunteer V. Rodrigues.

206.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—
No. 8691, Vol. C. A. Flower, to "B" Co.
No. 8690, Vol. G. Stevens, to "F" Co.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

A match will be played to-day on the Oval between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Garrison. Kick-off at 6 p.m. prompt.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Salsette, with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday next.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Malwa, which connected with the s.s. Salsette which left Bombay on the 15th ultimo, arrived London on Tuesday the 7th instant. All well.

LECTURE BY MRS ANNIE BESANT.

Mrs. Annie Besant, who is visiting Bombay this week, will deliver three public lectures at he Empire Theatre at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Monday 13th Tuesday 14th, Wednesday 15th instant on:—
Submerged Classes here and in England, India after the War, and Theosophy and War respectively. Admission will be by Tickets.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY

Only one attack of plague was reported in the city on Tuesday from Byculla, there being no fatal cases anywhere. Both small-pox and cholera cases were also absent. The total mortality from all causes was 69, as compared with 67 of the corresponding day of 1914, and 73 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,141, out of which 4 turned out to be plague-stricken.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

While a brougham belonging to Mr. Amichand Kaliandas of Bhuleshwar was being driven along the Esplanade Road, the horse suddenly got frightened when it was opposite the Elphinstone College and collided with motor car No. 3131 which a Miss Patel was driving. The rear mud-guard of the car was damaged by the impact. The horse then ran to the footpath and fell down, after having sustained some injuries. The brougham was also damaged and the driver was thrown off to the ground, but no one was injured.

A DARING BURGLARY.

Dalichand Santoji an inhabitant of Tzana has reported to the Police of the loss of ornaments of the value of Rs. 486 from two trunks from the ground floor of a house at the Dammer Lane on the night of the 5th instant. He had come in Bombay on the 4th instant. On the night of the 5th instant he was aroused by his wife's cries and was informed by her that an anklet had been removed by a thief from her person and while another was being taken off she got up and caught hold of him, but the man ran away. Dalichand also found that two trunks containing jewellery of the value of Rs. 486 had been taken away.

THE COLLEGE STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING.

A social gathering of the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu College students and graduates was held on Sunday last, in the hall of the New English School, C. P. Tank, when about 250 ladies and gentlemen were present. The programme lasted from 12 noon to 7 p.m. The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, who presided, delivered a very eloquent address, exhorting young men to have a broad outlook in life and to train themselves up for the duties and responsibilities which will devolve on them in the near future, by studying great authors. The proposal brought forward by College students to start an institution, for literary and social work, was in the President's opinion, a sign of better times, provided all the work done was undertaken in a national attitude with a view to serve the motherland and bring out the welfare of India in general. A vote of thanks to the President brought the meeting to a close and the assembly dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

"SANJ VARTMAN" PATETI NUMBER.

The Pateti special number of the "Sanj Vartman" continues to reflect credit on the enterprise of those engaged in Indian journalism as it has also been successful in establishing itself as a regular and popular feature. Many of the English articles and some of the Gujerati in this year's number are, however make perhaps, rather serious reading for the *Pateti* holidays. Apart from this, they are well worth-reading. Among the English poems Mrs. Sarojini Naidu contributes one entitled "The Offering" and Lieutenant-Colonel Kirtikar writes three sonnets on Earl Roberts, though one would have been sufficient. There is nothing remarkable about other pieces of verse except that the writer of a poem on "Universal Brotherhood" adopts as a motto the beautiful lines of Vyasa which he translates thus: "This man is our own and that man of a stranger—such consideration proceeds from meanminded persons. To lofty characters, however, the entire world is but a small family-circle." The number is profusely and well illustrated. The title-page picture is arresting in its simple grace.

ZEMINDAR OF SIVAGIRI.

EX-AGENT'S APPEALS.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

At the High Court an application was made on behalf of V. Rama Swamier, late agent of the Sivagiri Zemindar and sometime managing director, "Madras Times," to restore to the Original Side the appeal dismissed for default and non-payment of printing charges, on the ground that the applicant's attorneys were absent in another court when the appeal was called dismissed, and that the dismissal of the appeal would of rate as *res judicata*.

In another appeal that the applicant had filed against the "Madras Times," the respondent company opposed the application on the ground that the applicant's attorneys had written to their vakil to the effect that the appeal was thought unnecessary and hence the absence on the first occasion. The subsequent change of mind was not a sufficient cause for restoring the appeal. The application was eventually dismissed.

ALLEGED CONFIDENCE TRICK.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 8.

One Jhanda Singh, a relative of whose, had worked in the C. I. D., is alleged to have given himself out as a C. I. D. officer and induced a student of Batala to leave his studies and to accompany him to Simla where Jhanda Singh promised to get him employed in the C. I. D. The boy left his home with Rs. 42 in cash, a gold ring and a silver cup and paid all the expenses of Jhanda Singh. He had even to sell the ring and the cup in order to meet the expenses. Jhanda Singh is said to have returned to Amritsar saying that the C. I. D. officer, who was to give an appointment, had gone away to Allahabad. Jhanda Singh is now awaiting his trial under sections 420 and 170, I. P. C.

The appeals of Dulasingh and his son Kesar Singh, who had personated themselves as a plague officer and a compounder respectively, have been dismissed by the Sessions Judge, Gurdaspur, and the sentences of 18 months and nine months respectively, have been maintained.

The Germans, who were members of the Ceylon Rowing Club, have been expelled.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 6th September 1915 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

POONA RACES.

THIRD MEETING.

RAIN MARS THE SPORT.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

Owing to the rain that fell on Tuesday night, and the continuous light drizzle that kept up the whole day, the racing yesterday at Poona was not so satisfactory as it might have been, the going being very much on the heavy side and favouring the light division materially. In spite of this disadvantage the track was in wonderfully good order under the circumstances and the sport provided was much better than might have been expected. The threatening aspect of the weather must have prevented a number of Bombay people from running up to Poona by the "specials" and being a mid-week fixture as well, the attendance was much smaller than on the first two days of the meeting.

The first event, the Poona Grand Annual, was practically a re-shuffling of the Yerrowda Plate of the first day, Parkhill going up eight pounds in the weights and Bachelor's Knot replacing Saxonite. Favoured by the heavy going, Airman, with his light impost, just managed to squeak home from Parkhill by a head. It was quite obvious that under drier conditions, Parkhill would have won again as easily as he did in the Yerrowda Plate.

Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's country-bred horse Aubrey won both the Rosherville Plate and the Visitors' Plate in a hand-canter. And as the owner, trainer and jockey were summoned to appear before the Stewards to explain this horse's running as compared with some of his earlier essays, I am precluded from making any comments on these races for the present, the matter being so to speak, *sub judice* so far as I am concerned, the result of the enquiry not having been made known before the special train left for Bombay.

The Cecil Gray Plate was quite the most entertaining diversion of the day, inasmuch as the winner, Bruce, was generally voted as the only one amongst the nine starters that really had no chance. Ruby Mine's connections had been hopeful of annexing the Novice Plate at the Fourth Extra by downing Vellard, Investment, Red Fish and ponies of this calibre at about even weights. This fact was an encouraging factor which could not be too lightly regarded. Full Moon had knocked the sawdust out of Soomsam in a recent gallop and was whispered round as the certainty of the day by the lucky recipients of the select bit of stable information. Red Cross, giving a stone and a pound to Hurchan and Sherali had run a creditable third to them at the Fourth Extra, and having also won the Ghorpuri Plate, smothering Bruce with only four pounds in his favour, his prospects were deemed to be fairly rosy. Aircraft had cantered away with the Newcomers' Plate at the First Extra and had come on in the interval considerably, and was therefore well in the runing for honours. England had made a bran-mash of Jawan on the track, and therefore could not lose. Even Galloping Lad and Paradise commanded a certain amount of respect and had a following. But Bruce, in spite of his second to Socrates in the Shiraz Plate at the Fifth Extra was unthinkable amongst such a gala of gallopers, and was only backed by a few knowing ones on the off-chance that, minus the beautiful blinkers, he might be disposed to appreciate Hardy's handling of the ribbons about two-stone better than Templeman A's previous efforts. And so it happened. The Bruce-Hardy combination proved invincible, and Mr. Heath's candidate rolled home comfortably, to the intense delight of the enterprising little coterie who had gone bald-headed for Hardy.

The Ganeshkind Plate would probably have provided an excellent handicap had the going been in its normal State; as it turned out the light-weights had matters all their own way, and the nine-stone brigade might just as well have been in their stables. It was a splendid race amongst the four bottom-weights, Hoyt by a very capable effort on Twa Brigs just managing to get the better of Vanity Box and Madrina a few yards from home, Lady Muriel being a good fourth. They appeared to be bunched up closer at the finish than the return on the board indicated.

The Seistan Plate was another great battle between the two bottom-weights, Tenebreuse and Abdul Aziz, which, after a mighty struggle between Kaikhusroo and young Harrison from the distance, was won by the latter on Abdul Aziz by a most determined bit of riding. Soomsam under his 9st. 10lbs. crusher ran remarkably well, and would certainly have won the race had the under-foot conditions been more in his favour.

With only 8st. 3 lbs. to carry, the Wanowrie Plate was very properly judged to be a good thing for Thank You, who won with consummate ease from Durban, and Kaikhusru's unsuccessful effort to cloud up the stone margin he had in hand, merely served to emphasise the fact instead of hiding it. F. Templeman, who has recently arrived from home to ride for Messrs. R. R. S. and Kelso, made his debut on an Indian course yesterday, and will probably be seen to greater advantage. He had hardly a fair chance of displaying his capabilities on Cherrywood, Hoppner and Abdul Malik.

I have heard that Mr. Goculdass has made two more additions to his powerful stable in Symptoms and Knightly King. The former is a three-year-old filly by Symington—Sister Angela who won a couple of brackets at Home last season. The extraordinary feature about this filly is, that she is more than likely to pass the pony standard out here—something useful for a skip along at Lucknow in the Civil Service Cup! Knightly King is a little long in the tooth for an English racer, being seven years old. He is a black gelding by Aquascutum from La Carolina, and is said to have put up some useful performances during his career on the turf.

In the hope of placing the Governor's Cup to his credit on Saturday, Mr. Heath has purchased the promising Arab Makbul from Mr. Ahmed Hazamy for Rs. 7,000, less half the stakes should be win the coveted trophy.

A good deal of interest is being evinced in the Governor's Cup and the publication of the weights is awaited with considerable anxiety in some of the would be light-weight quarters, more than one aspirant having been bottled-up this year in the pleasurable anticipation of getting in easy and dispensing a real surprise. The weather conditions are at present not encouraging, but it is to be hoped, that in spite of the unpleasant notoriety Cup Day has acquired for rainy conditions prevailing, the clouds will roll by before Saturday, and the moist murky state of affairs which marred the sport yesterday, disappear.

Details:—

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses. Distance.—R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

Messrs. A. Nanji and Beg Mahomed's AIRMAN, 9-10, Scott 1
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's PARKHILL, 11-12, Hardy 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's SOLUTION, 11-7, Hoyt 3
Also Ran:—Bachelor's Knot 10-4, Mr. Cannon.

The Race:—Airman took the first jump slightly in advance of Parkhill, Bachelor's Knot and Solution. At the mile Airman was leading by a couple of lengths. At the half mile Parkhill began to reduce the gap slightly and as they took the last jump he was at Airman's girths. The latter, however, kept going and after a great race won by a head—1—1½.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 81. Places, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 17.

THE ROSHERVILLE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.
A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division. Distance.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's AUBREY, 7-11, Buckley 1
Mr. G. K.'s LADY DOUGLAS, 9-3, Trenoweth 2
Aga Coochick Shah's PARTIAL ECLIPSE, 8-0, Bowley 3
Mr. M. Goculdass's BORGIE, 9-8, Barrett 4
Also Ran:—Pension 9-3, Firh; Spring Daisy 8-2, Purtoosingh; Shell 9-3, Kaikhusroo.

The Race:—They ran in a bunch with Spring Daisy and Borgie slightly in advance. Nearing home Aubrey and Lady Douglas went to the front and the former won in a canter by 4 lengths—neck—2½.
Time:—1 min. 5 3-5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 79-8. Places, Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 37-8.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.
For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under imported direct from country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1914. 14 hands to carry 8st 7lbs. W. I. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties.—Winners once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winner of the Melton Plate or Second Dealers' Plate (Bombay 1915) 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Heath's BRUCE, ed. 8-9, Hardy 1
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's FULL MOON, 8-10, Bowley 2
Messrs. A. Hazamy and Moosajee's ENGLAND, 8-3, Zamil 3
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's MONACO, 7-13, Purtoosingh 4
Also Ran:—Ruby Mine 9-0, Barrett; Mr. Dara Cowasji's Red Cross 8-7; Galloping Lad 8-7, Buckley; Aircraft 8-3, Mujeed; Paradise 7-9, Japheth.

The Race:—Ruby Mine led out followed by Full Moon and Red Cross. At the half mile Full Moon was leading with Red Cross next. At the turn Bruce dropped from the clouds and joined the front line and England displaced Red Cross and Ruby Mine who retired. Bruce won comfortably by 2 lengths—½—2.
Time:—1 min. 27 3-5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 126-8. Places, Rs. 36, Rs. 22 and Rs. 28.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
A Handicap for Horses. Distance.—6 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's TWA BRIGS, 8-1, Hoyt 1
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's VANITY BOX, ed. 7-9, Buckley 2
Mr. G. K.'s MADRINA, 6-10, Harrison ... 3
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's LADY MURIEL, 7-12, Bowley 4
Also Ran:—Primrose Morn 9-6, Barrett; Criton 9-2, Kaikhosroo; Hoppner 9-0, F. Templeman.

The Race:—Primrose Morn and Madrina were the first to show up with the rest in a bunch. At the turn Primrose Morn was done with and Twa Brigs and Vanity Box came into the picture. A splendid race ensued down the straight which Twa Brigs just won by half a length from Vanity Box—length—half—length.
Time:—1 min. 17 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 105. Places, Rs. 44-8 and Rs. 23.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200.
A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division. Distance.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ABDUL AZIZ, 6-12, Harrison 1
Messrs. Skelton and Peechey's TENEBREUSE, 7-12, Kaikhosroo 2
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's SOOMSAM, 9-10, Bowley 3
Also Ran:—Maasal 9-2, Etul; Beethoven 8-8, Barrett; Minerva 8-7, Buckley.

The Race:—Soomsam Beethoven, Maasal, Tenebreuse, was the order soon after the gate went up. At the three furlongs Abdul Aziz improved and round the turn Tenebreuse went to the front closely followed by Abdul Aziz. After a splendid race Abdul Aziz got home by a short head—length second and third.
Time:—1 min. 12 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 58-8. Places, Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 18.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's AUBREY, 6-8, Harrison 1
Mr. Goculdass's PRETTY GOOD SORT, 9-12, Barrett 2
H. H. the Yuvaraj of Mysore's LITTLE SPEED, 6-12, Melsom 3
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's UTE, 8-7, Buckley ... 4
Also Ran:—Cherrywood 9-5, F. Templeman; Smirk 8-3, Kaikhosroo; Forfeit 8-2, Hoyt; Mil 8-0, Quinn; Pie Crust 7-10, Pullin; St. Alban 7-0, Purtoosingh; Lord Robert ed. 6-11, Japheth.

The Race:—Mil led away with Little Speed and Pie Crust next. At the seven furlongs Little Speed forged ahead and led to the three furlongs, when Aubrey's head was let loose and he spread-eagled the lot and came in by himself. Won by 3 lengths—neck—2.
Time:—1 min. 47 2-5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 51. Places, Rs. 23-8, Rs. 48 and Rs. 231.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 2,000 third, Rs. 1,000.
For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under; 14 hands to carry 8st. 7lbs. W.I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1913, of a flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over; once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance.—Maidens, 4lbs.; Ponies landed on or since 1st July, 1914, direct from country of foaling, 4lbs. in addition to any landing allowance. Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s THANK YOU, 8-3, Kaikhosroo 1
Mr. Abdulla Faras's DURBAN, 8-3, Zamil 2
Mr. R. Gahagan's WELLINGTON, 8-3, Buckley 3
Mr. Goculdass's POLISH, 8-6, Hoyt 4
Also Ran:—Baloz 9-10, Barrett; Abdul Malik 9-2, F. Templeman; Bravo 7-9, Kaikhosroo.

The Race:—Bravo led for a furlong with Polish and Abdul Malik next. At the five furlongs Baloz ran up second. At the three furlongs Durban took up the running with Thank You on his track. In the straight Thank You came away and won easily by ¾ length—2½—1½.
Time:—1 min. 43 1-5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 17. Places, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 18-8.

DACOITY IN GARDASPUR DISTRICT.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 8.

A dacoity was committed in Chhamarin village in Gurdaspur District by certain persons, including some returned emigrants, who were armed with pistols and "chhavis." The police challanged 13 persons, two of whom turned approvers. The remaining 11 persons were put on their trial and the approvers made lengthy statements before the trying Judge describing the circumstances which had led the accused to commit the offence, the chief object alleged being to create unrest in the country. The Magistrate finding all the 11 accused guilty under sections 395 and 398 I. P. C. sentenced them to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Their appeals against their convictions and sentences will be heard to-day at the Punjab Chief Court by Justice Le Rossignol.

ALLEGED PERJURY BY LEGAL PRACTITIONER.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 8.

His Lordship the Chief Justice decided the revision application preferred on behalf of Syed Alamdad Husain, a legal practitioner, who was convicted by the 1st Class Magistrate of Rurki for perjury and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal to the Sessions Judge the conviction was maintained, but the sentence was reduced.

It appeared that the accused lodged a false complaint charging a sub-inspector of police with intentionally preparing a false special diary. The complaint was dismissed and the accused was tried and sentenced, as above.

His Lordship rejected the application.

ARMS ACT CASE AT ALIGARH.

APPEAL REJECTED.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 8.

The Chief Justice heard a revision application prepared on behalf of Mohammad Namini and another man, who were convicted at Aligarh, of an offence under the Arms Act and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60 each.

It appeared that while a police officer was out on duty, he heard the report of a gun. He then came upon the two accused who were carrying a black buck just shot. On questioning it appeared that the gun belonged to another. It was contended on behalf of the accused that if a shot is fired on behalf of a licence-holder for killing an animal, it did not constitute an offence.

His Lordship rejected the application.

GRAND TRUNK ROAD DACOITY CASE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The case in which Bipin Bihary Ganguli of Halisahar was charged with having committed dacoity in Grand Trunk Road near Agarparah came on for hearing before the Special Commissioner at Alipore yesterday.

Khetramohan Pal, the complainant, examined by the prosecution counsel, said that on the 2nd August last the accused with five others pointing pistols at him tried to snatch his purse containing Rs. 1,085. Witness narrated the circumstances under which the accused was arrested. Witness was cross-examined for a short time when the Court rose for the day.

MADRAS LAW EXAMINATIONS.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

At a meeting of the students of the Law College a resolution regesting the University to allow half-yearly examinations to students who had completed the course of studies under the old bye-laws was unanimously adopted.

The Advocate-General presiding said he was personally in favour of a long course of studies although in the matter of examinations he thought the interval of one year too long. In England examinations were held quarterly though the course of studies in law extended over seven or eight years for doing the work that lawyers here did.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (0) V. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (0).

Although the Bombay Gymkhana were without the services of Begbie at full-back and playing a man short for the first twenty minutes of the game, they managed to stave off defeat last evening when they met the Grant Medical College on the Cooperage. The game ended in a pointless draw. Strictly speaking the Gymkhana had the better of the exchanges throughout the game, and pressed very hard during the last ten minutes. This was rather an unusual performance for the Gymkhana, they are generally played out during the closing stages of the game. The absence of any score against the Medicals was undoubtedly due to the splendid goal-keeping of Hildreth. No score was registered when the whistle blew.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... Nil.
Medicals ..... Nil.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Jones, goal; Stovin, back; Bradbury, Barrett and Aspinwall, halves; McKee, Thompson, Asher, Scott and MacBean, forwards.

Medicals:—Hildreth, goal; Khan and Doyle, backs; Wylde, Sweeney and Pearl, halves; Thyer, Wadia, Shaik, Braganza and Baluch, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. Cashman.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	Goals F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	10	9	0	1	38	2	19
Medicals	12	8	2	2	23	6	18
Bombay Gymkhana	10	7	1	2	36	8	16
Y. M. C. A.	10	5	3	2	13	13	12
6th Devons	11	4	5	2	14	18	10
Bengal United	10	2	7	1	9	23	5
Inst. Luso-Indiano.	10	1	8	1	3	25	3
Lusitanians	10	0	9	1	2	43	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

R. G. A. v. 6th Devons.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL AND CO 'S C.C. V. KILLICK NIXON AND CO.'S C.C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 34 runs. Scores:—

F. F. C. COMPANY C. C.

Bapoojee, 2; Shette 7; Jehangir, 0; Bunbury, 43; Contractor, 13; Khunderao 4; Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, 10; Madusudan, 1; Wamanrao, 2; Parashram 0; Raikhusroo, 5; total 87.

KILLICK NIXON C. C.

D. N. Devoolkar, 14; Pange, 2; Ghandy 4; Vijaykar, 4; Pilgaokar 18; Machlivala 4; R. M. Wagle, 1; Devoolkar, 2; Lodge, 1; Gilbert 0; Solon, 0; extras, 3; total 53.

MUNICIPAL C.C. V. THE CITY POLICE C.C

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Municipal C. C. by 126 runs. Scores:—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

S. A. Shete, (Capt.) 43; Dadarkar, 35; Forbes, 0; Kantak 20; D. A. Shete, 28; Joshi, 11; K. N. Madan, 0; Chowdhari, 0; Framji 7; Welingker not out 7; Desai, 21; extras, 21; total 193.

THE CITY POLICE C. C.

Gough 0; Cauty 34; Fergnson 0; Snythe 0; Gunney 4; Minshett, 2; Vardon, 2; Newby, 0; Neden, 11; Saul, 3; Snythe, not out 0; extras, 11; total 67.

TURNER MORRISON C.C. V. TELEGRAPH RECREATION C.C.

The match was played on plot No. 1 Oval on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Telegraphs by 27 runs. Scores:—

T. M. C. C.

Shunker 7; Johnstone, 1; King, 22; Suntoke, 16; Shunker, 2; Tinker, 2; Engineer, 9; Baptista, 0; Savath 0; Toddyvalla, 0; Another, 0; extras, 4; total 63.

TELEGRAPHS.

Mousinho, 10; Madon, 8; J. A. Francis 6; V. D'Souza, 1; S. D'Silva, 44; Rodrigues 1; P. Francis, 6; J. J. Fernandes, 1; Birtch 2 L. V. D'Souza, not out 0; Baptista, 0; extras 11; total 90

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL C.C. V. PAREKH C.C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 56 runs. The scores are as under:—

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL C. C.

Messrs. T. V. Bhatia, (capt.), 37; P. D. Bhatia, 33;; C. R. Bhatia, 1; L. B. Bhatia 12; A. K. Bhatia, 0; V. G. Porecha, 4; G. V. Kapadia 1; N. L. Bhatia, 3; D. L. Bhatia (not out), 2; Badai, 0; K. D. Bhatia, 2; extras 9; total 104.

PAREKH C. C.

Messrs. Shroff, 2; Baburao 4; Damania, 4; Munshif, 1; Bhat, 0; N. Parekh, 11; Sharma (Capt.) 11; T. Parekh, 6; Vakil, 1; S. Parekh (not out), 10; Nanavati, 0; extras 4; total 48.

NEW JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS C.C. V C K PRABHU C.C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 143 runs and 6 wickets. Scores:—

THE NEW JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

M. Dhume, 13; Y. K. Korgankar 4; T. N. Kanvinde 33; G. N. Dharadhar, 103; D. Ballaram 8; M. Dewoolkar, S. Talpade, Chemburkar, S. Sukthankar, R. M. Dalvie, Shingre, did not bat, extras 13; total (for 4 wickets) 174.

THE C. K. PRABHU C. C.

K. G. Gupte, 3; V. G. Dalvie, 3; R. R. Gadkari, 1; M. Gupte, 9; D. Jayawant 4; V. Phansey, 6; P. Gadkari 0; S. Karnik 0; Deshmuk 0; Korde 0; Hajimis (not out) 0; extras 5; total 31.

P. J. NEW SHIVAJI C.C. V. THE NEW HINDU

A match was played between the above clubs at the Esplanade on Sunday and was drawn in favour of the former. The P. J. New Shivaji C. C. scored 204 runs for 7 wickets of which Mr. Laxmon contributed 84 runs and the New Hindu C. C. scored 76 runs for 7 wickets of which Mr. D. K. Tolang contributed 41 runs and was not out.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, September 9, 1915.

A BAD BLUE-BOOK.

The world has undergone many revolutions since Charles Lamb in his own inimitable manner delivered himself of the memorable definition of "books which are *no books*," and among these he included blue-books. Many a cultured man with literary and poetic tendencies has since acted upon the spirit of this definition. But with the increasing interest evinced everywhere in all matters concerning the every-day life of the people, and with more developed ideas of the duties of the State and its citizens, blue-books have begun to acquire an importance of their own, so that no modern publicist, statesman, social reformer and earnest-minded citizen can afford to scorn them. For they contain the materials for that knowledge on the acquisition of which their efficiency in their own separate yet common spheres depends. But the intrinsic interest and worth of a blue-book is essentially in the statistical material. This is very important to bear in mind, if We are not to fall into the error, which has such strange fascination for a certain type of mind,—especially the official mind,—to begin to consider that every blue-book, in its very nature, has the final word to say on the subject it deals with and thus gradually take for granted that it is the infallible and conclusive basis for any conclusion or generalisation we may have to make. For like all articles of human production a blue-book may be excellent or thoroughly bad,—helping us to know the truth or misleading us hopelessly. The extent to which, apart from the interest and value of its materials, it can really serve its purpose, depends on the person who sifts these materials, arranges them, and presents them in the most lucid and attractive style. And just as a bad workman can spoil a very valuable raw material, so can an official so misuse his materials for a blue-book, that his production may be neither useful to anyone nor worth his own trouble.

Often enough blue-books on India have thus been found to be compiled by officials who have had neither the aptitude nor the capacity to use their materials to the best or even tolerable advantage. The statement of Moral and Material Progress and Condition in India which is every year religiously placed before Parliament is a very apt illustration of this. The only remarkable thing about this statement is the fact of its being placed on the table of the House of Commons and so placed because an ancient and well meaning statute requires that it should be placed there. Otherwise the value of the statement is merely negative. For it acquaints or purports to acquaint Members of Parliament, and through them, the people of England in a certain year with conditions in India as they existed some two or three years previously. The statute, the Government of India Act 1858,—requires that the annual review, to be laid before Parliament, along with the revenue accounts, must be "prepared from detailed reports from each presidency and district in India in such form as shall best exhibit the moral and material progress and condition of India in each presidency." The statement as it is generally prepared is found to be a singular failure in achieving this purpose. And the failure which must be disappointing in any case is all the more so inasmuch as just those people who, as those ultimately responsible for the good Government of India, should learn the true state of affairs, are thus kept imperfectly and ill-informed as to these affairs. Apart from the fault of its design which is in itself a great drawback, the fault of its execution is most marked. A few examples will prove this. Subjects of perennially fascinating interest like the land-revenue system, the agricultural wealth and the irrigation enterprise of India are handled so imperfectly by a person incapable of estimating and feeling the import and vivid interest of the themes, if not by quite an unskilled hand, as to make the pages almost unreadable and useless. In the Land Revenue section of the latest statement we find, indeed, after the long-standing introductory explanations, and in the form of customary series of provincial paragraphs, what settlement operations were undertaken or continued during the year for which the information is given, with the amounts of revenue collected in each region. But there is not a word of the profoundly important results constantly being produced by the revenue system in the lives of the people; nor is there any indication which would enable the student of the statement to learn some of the social effects of experiments made by Government. The following, for instance, gives a most misleading account of the effects of the working of a highly controversial measure, namely, the Punjab Law Alienation Act.

Its effect in preventing the permanent transfer of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists is undoubted, as shown by the figures for sales. The anxiety of all classes to be notified as agricultural tribes disposes of the allegation that credit has been impaired. On the contrary, the money-lending classes are beginning more freely to provide money for the land under approved forms of security. Evasions of the Act by non-agriculturists employing a dummy transferee are on the decrease.

Irrigation, too, is similarly treated and as for Agriculture,—the real source of wealth of India,—one has to be content with the information that "cropped area decreased slightly" or that "the outturn of most crops was below normal"—the whole wonderful record of the year and its yields affecting the life and welfare of millions of men being compressed into half a dozen pages.

But, fortunately, the incapacity of the compiler cannot destroy the value of the statistical material. The chapters on Public Health and Industry, on Emigration, Public Works, all have something interesting to say. But the chapter headed Education, Literature and the Press, which should really be the most illuminating of all chapters by reason of its subject,—for nothing so much reflects the real life of the people as their Literature or their Press,—is the most exasperating in its failure. There is nothing in it worth knowing about the Press, though the provincial summaries do say something. The summary of educational progress is poor and the attempts to estimate the value of the year's literary productions, in the light of official views, are sometimes as ludicrous as the sentence about history which appeared in the statement for last year: "History showed a decrease in the amount of outturn." And this sentence, though nothing like it appears this year, gives the key to the character of the statement.

THE POLICE AND THE WAR.

An interesting feature of the recently published report on the working of the Bombay Police during 1914 is that portion of it which describes the onerous extra duties thrown upon the force and more especially upon the C. I. D. Department by the outbreak of the War duties which it is gratifying to be able to say, were carried out with zeal and efficiency and with a minimum of inconvenience to the public. One of the first duties, of course, was that of furnishing the Government with the least possible delay with lists of hostile, allied and neutral foreigners residing in Bombay, and it is interesting to learn that it was found that 189 German males and 23 females and 37 Austrian males and 28 females were in Bombay at the outbreak of war, while there were 364 allied and 431 neutral foreigners resident in the city. The latter figure is surprisingly small when one considers the large number of Portuguese Goanese subjects working in Bombay, and one wonders whether these or any of them, have been included in the above figures. Ultimately, as we know, the vast majority of enemy subjects were interned at Ahmednagar or elsewhere, and there has been more than one instance to show, in Bombay as elsewhere, that it is a pity that any exceptions were ever made at all. But so far as we are aware that was not the fault of the police. Until the internment took place, however, considerable responsibility was thrown on the police in the task of supervision of these enemy aliens, it having been necessary to insist upon their reporting themselves either at the head police office or a local station every day and to keep a roster of their attendance. One can imagine, therefore, that the Department was considerably relieved when gradually all these people were moved out of Bombay either by being despatched to Ahmednagar or deported. The work is not complete yet, however, and we understand that in the course of a few days the deportation of all enemy subjects,—men over military age and women and children,—will take place under the recent orders of the Government of India. One suspected German, who claimed to be a naturalised American, was arrested in Hyderabad at the instance of the Bombay C. I. D., without apparently any objection on his behalf being raised by the American Consul while another suspicious American gentleman named Russ, who showed marked pro-German sympathies, was deported to Manilla. In addition to all these the Police had to deal with a large number of enemy subjects taken off ships which were in or arrived in Bombay after the outbreak of war. But in spite of these measures, it is somewhat surprising to learn that no less than one hundred and fifteen German males, 27 German females, 14 Austrian males and ten Austrian females were allowed to travel out of Bombay under police surveillance. We do not know who was responsible for this but it is indicative of the over-generous latitude that was exhibited by the authorities during the earlier months of the war in the treatment of enemy subjects, a latitude that we are inclined to believe has been the cause of no little mischief. Fortunately the vigilance of the Bombay C. I. D., in exercising surveillance over the members and assistants of German firms on parole who were suspected of espionage, resulted in two of these people having their parole cancelled and their being sent to Ahmednagar after their premises had been searched. Finally, in addition to all this the C. I. D. assisted the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Bombay, and the Solicitor to Government, in a series of enquiries regarding certain foreign firms that were trading with hostile countries through neutral countries. All these duties, and many others too numerous to mention, which were thus thrown on the Department, in addition to their normal work, seem to have been carried out without any addition to the strength of the force and it is to be hoped that the valuable aid rendered to Government by officers of the Department will [redacted]ith recognition in due course.

But, of co[redacted]t was not only the C. I. D. on [redacted]n extra duties were thrown by the [redacted]break of the war. The Divisional Poli[redacted]lso had a great deal of extra duty to [redacted]form. Some of this, such as the sup[redacted]ion exercised over shopkeepers who [redacted]avoured artificially to raise the prices of foodstuffs at the beginning of the war, seems to have been carried out in a somewhat arbitrary fashion, but, so far as it was for the public good,—and we think that generally speaking it was, though there may have been instances here and there of *zoolum*,—that could hardly be a matter of complaint at so critical a juncture. In the Government Dockyard many of the officers, European and Indian, had to perform duty day and night. Much useful service in other ways was performed, such for instance, as the personal persuasion of timorous persons to stay in the city and the explanation to others of the falsity of various reports, such as the imminence of the arrival of German aeroplanes! The passage through Bombay of the troops for the Expenditionary Force naturally also threw a lot of work on the police as well as the task of dealing with the large crowds that used to assemble in the streets at the beginning of the war, to hear the war news read from the vernacular papers. Wisely enough, no attempts were made to disperse these crowds but the police were instructed to mix with them and by listening to their comments to ascertain their feeling. On the whole, the public of the city behaved extremely well, and it is highly gratifying to read that no lesss than 500 persons of all communities responded to the call for special constables, while the police received ample support from public-spirited citizens in other respects, a fact which the Commissioner in his Report handsomely acknowledges.

Notes of the Day.

The Anti-Peace Party in Germany.

While there is much talk now in the air about peace proposals, it is important to remember that there is a considerable body of men in Germany representing all the powerful capitalistic interests whose minds are working towards opposite and significant ends. "L'Humanite" published recently the full text of a long confidential memorandum addressed to the German Chancellor by six agrarian and industrial associations, preceding a rather similar manifesto by a body of professors. They protest against any premature and indecisive peace, for they ask for such a military and economic weakening of the Allies as will ensure for Germany a big Colonial Empire, tariff advantages, a big indemnity, and conquests on the Russian frontier. But the purpose of the memorandum is to insist that the main object of the war must be the spoliation of Belgium and France,—the whole of Belgium must be annexed and all the North of France. No pretence is made to conceal the arguments for these annexations. These capitalist organizations are resolved to acquire the coal and iron fields of Belgium and France. And to press these arguments home the riches of these fields are described, and the poverty of German resources emphasised. It is not enough, however, to annex Belgium and Northern France and not Germany. Ultimately the landed estates must also pass into the actual ownership of Germans and this must be so contrived that the indemnities to the expropriated owners shall be paid by France and not Germany. Finally the people of the annexed territories must be so administered that they can acquire no share whatever in the Government of the German Empire. All this should be good reading for the Pope and President Wilson.

A War Poem.

It has been said that war, with all its terrible evils, is the occasion of at least one good which humanity values as above price: it inspires great poetry. But experience has also shown that an amusing and no less pathetic effect of it is the desire created among many unfortunate persons to pour out their views about it in verse—to the satisfaction of themselves perhaps, but to the suffering of the unwary reader beguiled somehow to read their productions. We have received a long poem of four cantos on "The Anglo-German War" composed by Mr. Maneklal M. Sutaria M.A., LL.B. This is how it begins with a familiar echo:

Declare, O Muse, divine and fair,
Why Germany did war declare,
Why Love and Hate are all in all,
And why the wise invite their fall.
Perhaps to show that Man is Man,
His limitations with him ran.

Here is another extract:—

"Let us greet Sir Edward Grey so shrewd,"
Who tried to settle as much as he could.
Proposed a conference of Powers four.
It was no doubt a remedy so sure.
But attitude of Germany so strange
Found out some flaw and wanted all the change.
She said it was the arbitration test
So Austria and Russia should request,
Thus she agreed in principle no doubt,
The substance she accepted from without,
But took objection firmly to the form.
Thus Germany grew rash and grew so warm.
For dire calamity cared not She.

Apart from the scant respect paid to all laws of grammar and rhyme, Mr. Sutaria's production which is innocent of any pretension to poetry does credit, at least, to his industry and loyal enthusiasm.

Indigenous Dyes.

Fresh proof of the multifarious and vigourous activities of the Mysore State in building up a new and well organised industrial fabric by taking immediate advantage of the opportunity created by the war is offered in the announcement that experiments are now in progress under the supervision of the State's able Director of Industries, to find out to what extent indigenous dyes could be used in place of the imported dyes. In Mysore, as in other part of India, much distress has been caused among local dyers and washers owing to the stoppage of German dyes. But while little organized effort is made in other parts of the country effectively to grapple with the important industrial question of discovering indigenous substitutes for German dyes, it is very gratifying that the Government of Mysore which has been ever since the outbreak of war considering this question, has already made some progress in practical experiments calculated to solve it with a considerable measure of success.

The Karnatic College.

It is gratifying to find that energetic efforts are being made by the promoters of the proposed Karnatic College to hasten its establishment. One of the signs of these activities is the formation of a branch of the Karnatic College Association in Bombay. This is a wise step for Bombay, besides being a commercial centre attracting the wealth of the Presidency, is also the centre from which properly radiate all activities calculated to promote the educational as well as other growth of the Presidency. That substantial financial support will be given to this scheme in Bombay, may be confidently expected, though the bulk of the money required must be obtained from every important village and town in the Karnatic itself. The decision, therefore, to organize parties of volunteers who will tour throughout the district ensures that the balance of Rs. 45,000 to make the total of two lakhs will soon be collected. And when that is done the unanimous desire of the Karnatic for a college of its own cannot be resisted by Government and will soon be realized.

Panchgani's Troubles.

A sure test of the efficiency of public servants is found in the manner in which they enforce laws existing for the proper administration of the country. The principal object of these laws is to secure that the people should be able to lead their lives with the minimum amount of inconvenience. But it is unfortunately not infrequently found that an officer is so zealous in seeing that an Act is literally observed that he is prone to lose sight of the inconvenience that the people generally may suffer,—inconvenience which can easily be obviated if the officer is willing to use his discretion in the enforcement of the Act. The action taken by the District Superintendent of Police, Panchgani, in cancelling the license of one of the two carriage suppliers of Panchgani is a case in point. Panchgani is peculiarly a place whose residents and visitors are daily in need of phaetons and tongas. The Bombay Public Conveyance Act leaves ample powers to the District Superintendent of Police in cancelling the license of a carriage supplier on any ground, without any previous notice or warning. In the present case the ground for this extreme step was the alleged fault of the servants of one of the carriages suppliers,—and there are or were only two of them,—in loading a carriage with more than the scheduled weight. But the action of the Superintendent, apart from the justice or otherwise of the case, has put the public of Panchgani to great inconvenience and hardship, not to speak of heavy and unnecessary pecuniary sacrifices, inasmuch as the only remaining supplier has taken advantage of the monopoly to dictate his own rates. It was obviously the duty of the Superintendent to see that another applicant for a license was forthcoming when the extreme step of the cancellation of the license of one of the carriage suppliers was for some good reason, no doubt, contemplated by him. We think that in failing to do so the Superintendent has failed in his duty to serve the interests of the public.

Official and Personal.

Calcutta advices state that Lady Carmichael's condition remains about same as on Monday and it will be sometime before any definite improvement sets in. Her Excellency is suffering from an attack of dysentry. It has not yet been possible to fix a day for the departure of Lord Carmichael to Darjeeling.

His Holiness Sirdar Sayedna Tahar Saifudar of Surat, the High Priest of the Borah community arrived at Quetta on Monday by a special train. The whole Borah community gave him a warm reception.

Sir George Roos-Keppel and Sir Harcourt Butler arrived at Simla on Tuesday morning and are staying at Viceregal Lodge.

It is understood that Lieutenant Fattesinh Raje Bhosale Raje Saheb of Akalkot State, Bombay Presidency, went from Folkestone to the front in France on the 18th ultimo, joining the Expeditionary Force as A.D.C. to General Rimington, commanding a Cavalry Division and is doing very well.

The death is reported from Gauhati of the Hon. Mr. M. C. Barua, a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH OF WAR FUND.

It is now a little over a year since the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund opened their Office in Mayo Road. Since then, for many reasons, one of the most important being the enormous increase in its sphere of work, it has been found necessary to find more spacious accomodation. Most generously, Government has placed at the disposal of the Branch the first floor of the Science College, in Mayo Road. Being very spacious, the building is ideal for the efficient carrying on of the quarters.

Having superintended the move Mrs. Stanley Reed is taking a holiday, and will be away from Bombay from September 10th till the end of October. During her absence Mrs. Orr and Mrs. J. A. Turner, have undertaken to carry on the work at the Central Office.

The Calcuua Police raided a house in Shampukar section of the town on Tuesday and arrested one Amarnath Karmakar, a college student. Documents alleged to be incriminating are said to have been found. Further enquiries are proceeding.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH FLEET OFF BELGIUM

GERMAN BATTERIES BOMBARDED.

GREAT BATTLE IN THE EAST

GREAT ACTIVITY ON SERBIAN FRONTIER.

A Paris communiqué reports the bombardment of the German coast batteries at Westende (Belgium) by the British Fleet.

French aeroplanes again visited Germany and dropped bombs on the station and military establishment at Freiburg, causing fire.

The Germans are showing anxiety as to the inward meaning of the French continuous bambardment during the past fortnight.

Volkovysk, forty-five miles south east of Grodno, is the centre of a great battle which appears to have begun in Central Poland on a front of a hundred and ten miles between the rivers Niemen and Pripet. The Germans admit that the Russians are stubbornly resisting.

The Tsar has taken the command of his Army.

Hostile aircraft visited the eastern countries on Tuesday night and dropped bombs. There were some fires and casualties.

There is great activity on the part of the Austrians and the Germans on the Serbian frontier. There have already been small encounters, in which the Serbians have invariably been successful.

AIR RAID ON EASTERN COUNTIES.

SOME FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Press Bureau announces that hostile aircraft visited the eastern counties last night and dropped bombs.

There were some fires and casualties but particulars are hitherto not available.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Compared with the first month of the war imports for August show an increase of £27,153,988 and exports of £8,227,584 and compared with August, 1913, imports show an increase of 13½ millions and exports a decrease of 11½ millions.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to day's telegrams:—

FREIBURG.—A celebrated mining town of Saxony.

SARREBOURG.—A town of Prussia, 11 miles SSW of Treves.

LENS.—A town of Belgium, 8 miles NNW of Mons.

GRODNO.—In Russia, 148 miles NE of Warsaw.

VOLKOVYSK.—In Russia, 48 miles SSE of Grodno.

SLONIM.—In Russia, 78 miles SE of Grodno.

KHOMSK.—In Russia, 114 miles SSE of Grodno.

BRITISH FLEET OFF BELGIAN COAST.

BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN BATTERIES.

GERMAN COAST BATTERIES BOMBARDED

BRITISH FLEET OFF WESTENDE

FRENCH AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Sept. 8.

A communiqué says:

Our artillery in the Nieuport region co-operated with the British Fleet in bombarding the German coast batteries at Westende.

There was a violent cannonade north and south of Arras. Our batteries at several points gravely damaged the enemy's works.

The artillery duel continued in Champagne where there was undiminished activity.

There were some artillery actions in Argonne, Woevre and Lorraine in which we maintained advantage.

As a reprisal for the bombardment of the open towns of Saintdie and Gerardmer a French air squadron dropped bombs on the station and military establishments at Freiburg causing fire.

Bombs were also dropped on the stations at Sarrebourg, Lens, Faverger, Warneriville and Tergnier.

A French airship dropped bombs on the railways round Peronne.

CONTINUOUS FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

GERMANS SHOWING ANXIETY.

PARIS, Sept. 7.

The Germans are showing anxiety as to the inward meaning of the French continuous bombardment during the past fortnight.

A communiqué states that the Germans opened a violent counter-bombardment along the line Arras to Soissons accompanied by some grenade fighting.

The French batteries, however, replied effectively.

Both the French and German guns have been very active in Champagne and the Vosges.

German aeroplanes twice attacked Gerardmer in the Vosges but only two people were killed.

CROWN PRINCE'S BOAST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

The following is from a colonial paper:

An Amsterdam message, dated August 27th, says:—

The German newspapers publish a boastful statement made by the Crown Prince, who said: "As a volcano of untameable force shakes and quivers so do we wait with unbroken vigour for the day when the Kaiser once more will order us from our trenches underground, and order us into battle, which day we all desire may come soon.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

BRITISH SYMPATHY FOR BELGIUM.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Mr. Seddon in the course of his presidential address at the Trade Union Congress at Bristol, dwelt on the war conditions and expressed sympathy with the Belgian Labour representatives and said that their British comrades were determined that Belgium should be restored to them before peace.

The contest was the death grapple for freedom. Prussian militarism and its proved rapine cruelty and murders must be destroyed. He deprecated any aggressive militarism in Great Britain and pointed out the colossal numbers of workmen with the colours.

NEW AWARDS FOR HEROISM.

ONE V.C. AND 12 D.S.O'S.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspond wires:—

The Victoria Cross, 12 D. S. O's, 29 Military Crosses and 114 D. C. M's are awarded.

The Victoria Cross goes to Second Lieutenant Woodroffe, 8th Rifle Brigade, who was killed while cutting barbed wire after a gallant defence against liquid fire at Hooge on 30th July.

GREAT BATTLE IN GRODNO REGION.

RUSSIANS' STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

FIERCE ACTION NEAR VOLKOVYSK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Volkovysk, forty-five miles south-east of Grodno, is approximately the centre of a great battle which appears to have begun in Central Poland on a front of a hundred and ten miles between the rivers Niemen and Pripet.

A Berlin communiqué admits that the Russians are stubbornly resisting on the thirty miles' front between Skidel and Volkovysk and a Petrograd communiqué says that the enemy on Sunday and Monday continued to develop operations east and south-east of Grodno.

The Russian rear-guards on Monday morning were engaged in a particularly fierce action near Volkovysk and southwards on the whole front as far as the Ruskany-Slonim road.

The communiqué adds that the Russians as the result of a series of fights continue to hold the enemy's offensive somewhat eastward of the Khomsk-Dragonchine line.

TSAR IN SUPREME COMMAND

MESSAGE TO M. POINCARE.

PARIS, Sept. 7.

It is announced that the Tsar has telegraphed to President Poincaré:—

"I am putting myself to-day at the head of our valiant armies. I am most anxious to address to you my sincerest wishes for the greatness of France and the victory of her glorious Army."

M. Poincaré has replied:—

"I know that Your Majesty in taking the command of your heroic army yourself intend to carry on energetically to a final victory the war forced on the Allies."

VALIANT RUSSIAN HEROES.

KING GEORGE'S ADMIRATION.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7.

It is announced that King George desires that his sympathy with the valiant Russian heroes and admiration for them, shall be made known to every man in the Russian Army.

FUTILITY OF GERMAN ADVANCE ON RIGA.

ACTIVITY OF ENEMY'S AEROPLANES

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables from London under date September 7th:—

Petrograd correspondents dwell on the futility of the Germans advancing southward of the Riga, unless they can secure command of the gulf. They mention the activity of German airmen there-over, as indicating another attempt by the fleet to force an entrance.

The "Novoe Vremya's" military critic also attributes the enemy's anxiety to secure a naval bases at Riga to the growing difficulties of overland transport.

A MASTER-PIECE OF DESTRUCTION.

RUSSIAN ABANDONMENT OF COUNTRY

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspond wires:—

The "Pall Mall Gazette's" Berne correspondent quotes an Austrian officer describing the question of the abandonment of the country by the Russians as a master-piece of terrifying and systematic destruction. "For days and days men were unable to find shelter, roads were in such state that it was a miracle we got nothing along. We got the Sokal-Volinsky line working just in time to avert a disaster'.'

SERBIAN FRONTIER.

ENEMY'S GREAT ACTIVITY.

SMALL ENCOUNTERS TAKE PLACE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Reuter learns that telegrams from Nish confirm that there is great activity on the part of the Austrians and the Germans on the Serbian frontier but the Serbian army is quite ready. There have already been small encounters in which the Serbians have invariably been successful.

BRITISH HOSPITALS IN SERBIA.

A MADRAS CIVILIAN AS ADMINISTRATOR

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Sept. 7.

Mr. F. C. Parsons, the Madras Civilian who retired last year, is now in Serbia where he is administrator of the second British Hospital. Before leaving England, Mr. Parsons was offered a commission in the Territorials, but as he had made all his arrangements to go to Serbia, he was unable to accept it.

REIGN OF TERROR IN SMYRNA

GREEKS BEING MURDERED AND PILLAGED.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Italian refugees arriving in Greece report a reigh of terror in Smyrna. Bashi Bozooks are pillaging and murdering Greeks and illtreating Italians without restraint. The city is plunged into darkness and the railways are at a standstill owing to the lack of coal.

ATTACK ON BRITISH CONSUL AT ISPAHAN.

INDIAN SOWAR ESCORT KILLED.

TEHERAN, Sept. 6.

The British consul at Ispahan has been attacked and slightly wounded while returning from his morning ride. An Indian sowar of his escort was killed.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER STABBED

CROWD SEIZE ASSAILANT.

CAIRO, Sept. 6.

The Minister Fathy Pasha was three times stabbed at the railway station. He drew a revolver and fired at but missed the native assailant whom the crowd seized.

The reason for the outrage is unknown. The assailant was an employee of the Finance Minister.

LECTURE ON SIEGE OF BANGALORE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 8.

Last night a very successful meeting of the Bangalore Mythic Society was held. The subject of the lecture was the "Seige of Bangalore," the lecturer being the Rev. W. E. Thompson of Mysore. Rev. Father Tabard occupied the chair. The Rev. W. Thompson deplored the disappearance of many of the old historical landmarks of the city. He also remarked that so far as his investigations went there was no truth in the old story that Baird, while a prisoner in the fort, was made to draw water from a well to the amusement of the ladies of Tippu's harem looking through the windows of the palace. There was, he said, hardly any evidence to believe that Baird halted more than a day in Bangalore.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A BRIDGE.

RUSSIANS SECURE BOMBS BEFORE EXPLOSION.

PEKING, Sept. 7.

German agents in China have again attempted to destroy a bridge on the Siberian line. Fortunately the Russians secured the bombs before they exploded.

INCOMPARABLE BRITISH FLEET.

FORMER RENOWN UNDIMMED.

M. PICHON'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Sept. 7.

"I am writing on board a British warship which was reported to have been sunk in the German communiqués," says M. Pichon in a letter to the press, "and around us is the most marvellous fleet ready at any moment to prove that the renown of Britain is undimmed. The fleet is incomparable in construction, armament and men. The sight of Lord Kitchener's army filled me with pride." M. Pichom concludes. "Britain's splendid spirit which is equally evident in France, leaves us satisfied for the future."

RECKLESS COURAGE OF BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS.

EDUCATED GERMANS BEGINNING TO APPRECIATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.

Educated Germans are beginning better to appreciate the work of the British navy and are also giving grudging praise to the troops' for bravery in Gallipoli.

The newspapers, which are usually filled with violent abuse of Britain, dwell on the gigantic task of forcing the Dardanelles and say that the reckless courage of the British and the Indian troops must command the admiration of their enemies.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated the 7th September:—

In the north the Russians still hold the Germans, but in the centre the Austro-Germans are progressing. A Russian communiqué says on the Riga-Dvinsk front and towards Dvinsk there is nothing important to report. Between the Sventa and the Vilna and between the Vilna and the Niemen the situation is unchanged.

On the Middle Niemen the Germans are developing the offensive 23 miles south-east of Grodono, but the most important attempts are in the district of Volkvyak, about 40 miles east of Bielostok, and further south 25 miles east of Koorin. Further south again the enemy is still concentrating his main efforts on the roads from the region of Luck towards Dubno and Ravno, where the general situation remains unchanged.

The French report continued artillery action along the whole front.

As a reprisal for a German air-raid on the open town of Luneville, forty French aeroplanes bombarded the station, factories, and military establishments at Saarbruchken, 30 miles east of Metz. The airmen verified the damage done which was considerable. French aeroplanes also bombarded barracks, 25 miles from Nancy, and Morchingen in Lorraine, 19 miles south-east of Metz.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Saint Dei without doing injury.

The Italians report the capture of enemy trenches in the valley of Adige and they have driven the Austrians from a wood. Otherwise no change of any importance.

In the Black Sea two Russian torpedo boats attacked the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh and caused her to flee towards the Bosphorous abandoning four colliers which were sunk.

EGYPTIAN NEWS.

NO HAJ THIS YEAR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 8.

According to the "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent, the Cairo courts were in Mail week called upon to deal with a series of sensational cases in which the Director of the Khedivial Wakfs, the trustee of an estate known as the Seif-ed-Dine Daira and others are accused of embezzlement and misapplication of funds.

The Egyptian Government has issued a circular pointing out that communication between Egypt and the Hedjaz by land and by sea has been completely cut off. It states that the opinion of the Grand Mufti has been sought by the Government and that that high dignitary has agreed that in view of the present situation it is advisable for everyone to postpone their visit to the holy shrines.

Valuable Red Cross work is being done in Egypt for the relief and comfort of the wounded. In view of the unprecedently heavy casualties at the Dardanelles a wounded and missing enquiry bureau has been opened in Alexandria and Cairo.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

RAIN PREVENTS FURTHER PLAY.

HINDUS DECLARED WINNERS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 8.

It has been raining since last evening and no play is possible to-day. The match is consequently a draw. As, however, the Hindus had a lead in the first innings, they are declared winners and will play in the final match of the tournament on Monday.

SECOND ROUND.

PRESIDENCY v. MAHOMEDANS.

The second match of the tournament between the Presidency and Mahomedans commences to-morrow. Tarrant, the famous Middlesex professional is playing for the Presidency team and as both sides are strongly represented, though the Presidency appear a bit better combination, a stiff fight is expected.

The following are the teams:—

PRESIDENCY TEAM.

Major J. G. Greig
Capt. K. O. Goldie
Mr. H. L. Simms
Mr. M. G. Slter
Mr. F. Tarrant
Mr. E. P. Hardy
Mr. M. Kirkwood
Mr. K. H. MacCormack
Capt. J. C. Yates
Capt. K. E. Cooper
Mr. J. Faweett

MAHOMEDAN TEAM.

Mr. C. M. Ali (Capt.)
Mr. S. A. Aziz
Mr. Firoze Khan.
Mr. Nazir Hussein
Mr. P. B. Erfani
Mr. Piaraykhan
Mr. S. Mahmood
Mr. Saleh Mahomedkhan
Mr. Syed Ebrahim
Mr. K. A. Tamboowala
Mr. Yusuf Beg

Reserves: Messrs. S. U. Patel, S. A. Razak and M. H. Visram.

Umpire: Mr. R. E. Mody.

Scorer: Mr. M. M. Ali.

NO HOPE OF A START TO-DAY. LATER.

It is raining here in torrents to-night, and consequently there is no earthly hope of the match between the Presidency and the Mahomedans in the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament coming off to-morrow, since the Gymkhana ground will, as usual after a heavy down-pour, be a swamp.

FOOD AND DRUGS BILL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 8.

The reports of all the Local Governments on the proposed Food and Drugs Bill, have now reached the Government of India. It is understood that they generally favour the taking of action, though opinions are divided as to whether the more obvious course should be adopted of passing a general Act of the Imperial Council for the whole of India giving powers to the Provincial and Municipal authorities to take necessary action to penalise the adulteration of food and drugs, or the matter should be left to the Local Governments to legislate for themselves.

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Nirmal Kant Roy, who was accused in Calcutta, who was arrested under the Defence Act along with his manager has been ordered to be interned at Barrackpore. The manager has been discharged. Baidyanath Biswas, a student, has been ordered to be interned at Kashadanag in Nadia District. He has been ordered to report himself to the District Superintendent of Police by 2 o'clock to-morrow.

NIRMAL KANT ROY TO BE INTERNED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Nirmal Kanta Roy, who was accused in the Inspector murder case at Chitpore, but was acquitted has been ordered to be interned in his native village, Hassara, in the Dacca District.

He has applied to the authorities for seven days' time on account of his brother's illness. The police have given him one day's extension.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The coal share market was without life to-day. The 3½ per cent. Government paper was quoted at Rs. 89/1.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN INDIA

STATE GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

HINDU UNIVERSITY BILL.

REFERRED TO A SELECT COMMITTEE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The first meeting of the Autumn Session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning at the Council Chamber, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was a fair attendance of members and the visitors' gallery was full. Among the members present were Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Messrs. Dadabhoy, Achariar, Banerjea. Huda, Shafi, the Raja of Mahammudabad, the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Maharaja of Nashipur, Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Roy, Pundit M. M. Malaviya, Dr. Sundar Lal, and Mr. Abbot. Messrs. Shafi, Grant, Birkett, Stewart Fell, Harrison and Biss were sworn in as members.

Sir Reginald Craddock laid on the table a statement showing the number of Colonials employed in the Government Service in British India, which was promised in reply to a question asked by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September, 1914, which showed a total of 67.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION AMONG MAHOMEDANS.

Sir Harcourt Butler laid on the table a summary showing the steps taken during the last two years in the various Indian provinces to promote free elemenary education among the poorer classes in general and Mahomedans in particular, which was promised in reply to a question asked by Mr. Mir Asad Ali at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th January, 1915. This showed steady progress in all major and minor provinces specially in Madras, Bombay, United Provinces and North-West Frontier Province.

PRIMARY EDUCATION STATEMENT.

The Primary Education Statement was laid on the table by Sir Harcourt Butler.

Under the rules now in force in the Madras Presidency no fees are levied in elementary schools under public management from pupils belonging to castes and classes declared by the Government to be backward and Muhammadans are admitted at half rates. In schools under private management the levy of fees was left to the discretion of the manager during the last two years. Considerable additions have been made to the list of backward classes. Further with a view to offer an incentive to the managers of aided schools freely to admit backward class pupils without payment of fees, the rate of capitation grant for a pupil of a backward class was raised from annas 10 to Re. 1 in 1913. The Government supplied books and slates to pupils belonging to poor and backward classes in schools under public management at a total cost of Rs. 75,700.

In Bombay free schools maintained from Provincial funds have been opened at certain centres for children employed in factories. The percentage of free pupils admissible in Local Board schools of certain districts has been raised from 15 to 25.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Special facilities have been provided for children of aboriginal and criminal tribes by means of grants both non-recurring and recurring and the limit of annual grant in respect of aided schools for the depressed classes has been raised from one-third to one-half of the total expenditure. As regards Muhammadans, a Free Central Urdu Girls' School has been established with a view to preparing Muhammadan girls for the Training College for Women and special scholarships have been sanctioned for Muhammadan girls willing to attend the Training College for Women at Ahmedabad. Special scholarships to the value of Rs. 3,312 have been sanctioned for Muhammadans in primary schools in Sind. A committee was appointed to consider the special measures to be taken for the promotion of education among Muhammadans. A building grant of Rs. 22,000 has been sanctioned for a Muhammadan orphanage at Poona. Finally 35 new Urdu schools have been opened at the cost of Provincial funds and various steps have been taken to encourage the more rapid opening of new Urdu schools, which under the rule provide for the instruction of a certain proportion of free pupils. In Bengal there has been an expansion (involving the opening of new schools) of free education of labourers' children on tea-gardens in the Darjeeling District. A scheme has been prepared for free education among the Santhals, which wil be brought into effect as soon as funds permit. No special steps have been taken to promote free elementary education among Muhammadans. The percentage of free pupils is already far higher in Maktabs than in ordinary lower primary schools.

In the United Provinces the proportion of free pupils admissible has been raised from 20 to 25 per cent. of the total enrolment, a step which coupled with the measures which are being taken to increase the number of elementary schools will result in an appreciable increase in the number of children to whom free education is available. Steps have been taken to develop and encourage special schools, which cater for the poorer classes such as half-time schools, night-schools schools for special castes or trades or for the depressed class. In these schools no fees will be levied and the grants-in-aid may be extended to three-fourths of the salaries of the regular secular teaching staff. As regards Muhammadans, the District Boards have been instructed to reserve an equitable ratio of the exemptions in their ordinary schools for Muhammadans.

In addition to this the local Governments have decided that wherever an attendance of twenty Muhammadan boys can be guaranteed special Islamia Schools under Muhammadan teachers shall be started by District Boards. These schools will be entirely financed from public revenues and exemption from fees will be allowed up to 50 per cent. of the average attendance. Special measures have also been taken to encourage and vitalise the Maktabs, which are privately aided schools, attended almost entirely by Muhammadans for which no fees are prescribed and to which District and Municipal Boards are allowed to make grants-in-aid up to a limit of three-fourths of the total salaries of the secular teachers employed. The Boards are also allowed to apply to these schools special rewards for all boys whom they pass into classes third and fourth of the Boards' own schools. A special inspecting agency is being created to look after these schools and Permanent Provincial and District Committees are being appointed to advise to their development. A new financial settlement has been made with the District Boards, which has largely increased their resources and it has been expressly stipulated that a certain portion of the increase is to be spent on education.

In the Punjab Vernacular Primary education is already free for the children of the agriculturists and the village Kamins. The proportion of exemption allowable on the case of others has been raised from 10 to 25 per cent. of the total enrolment. Certain special reduction of rates has been sanctioned in the case of Anglo-Vernacular schools situated in Muhammadan Districts.

In other provinces good progress has been made.

In Burma no special steps have been taken during the past two years, as comprehensive free education for the indigenous Budhists, is already in existence.

In the Central Provinces provision for many years has been made for free elementary education of poorer classes including Mahomedans and inability to pay fees is not allowed to deprive any boy or girl of the opportunity of receiving elementary education.

In Assam education up to the close of middle vernacular standard has been made free in all public and aided schools.

Elementary education is free in the Frontier Provinces.

Steady progress has been made in Coorg and the estimate of requirements for Delhi has been submitted.

In Bihar good progress has been made and the new rules for grant-in-aid have been extended to the Maktabs and Pathsalas.

INDIAN PORT TRUST BILL.

After interpellations were over Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Indian Trust Bill and explained that the Bill was designed to extend the powers of the trustees on the lines of the English Act of 1893 and also to enable the trustees to invest the Indian sterling stock and guaranteed railway securities. The Bill would also embody certain other minor changes.

SOLDIERS' LITIGATION BILL.

Sir Reginald Craddock also introduced the Soldiers' Litigation Bill which he explained re-enacts the Ordinance of 5th May last to prolong the measure as the Ordinance would expire in November. He justified the measure on the ground that an unprecedentedly large number of soldiers are serving at the front. He detailed the explanation of the term Indian soldier and also alluded to Clause 12. He felt sure that the Bill would receive support for the Indian soldiers who are serving the Empire.

Sir Ali Imam introduced the Amending and Repealing Bill and pointed out that it was a formal measure and fully explained in his statement the objects and reasons.

Mr. Grant introduced the Frontier Constabulary Bill and explained that the Bill contained nothing of a novel character. He pointed out that the Bill would re-enact the Border Police Regulations of 1904 and would embody certain clauses of the Indian Army of 1911. The Bill was urgent in view of conferring powers on the North Western Frontier Government to deal with questions of dicipline and general administration of the Constabulary. He said he would ask the Council to pass the measure at a later date.

On the motion of Sir Ali Imam, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Bill was passed with an official amendment relating to the power of the baronet for the time being to enter into an agreement with the Government as to the land revenue payable in respect of land purchased under section 8 of the Bill.

The Inland Steam Vessels Bill was referred to a Select Committee and the said Bill was circulated and the principle of the measure has been accepted and certain suggestions have been made for consideration.

HINDU UNIVERSITY BILL.

Sir Harcourt Butler moved that the Hindu University Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Ali Imam, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaivya, Mr. Cobb, Dr. Sundarlall, Mr. Surendra Nath, Banerjea, Maharaja of Cossimbazar, Colonel Gurdon and the mover. The motion was accepted.

In moving that the Hindu University Bill be referred to a Select Committee Sir Harcourt Butler said:—

I need not detain the Council at any length this morning. We have reached a further but not the final stage in the promotion of a Hindu University at Benares. It is hardly necessary to remind the hon. members the reason which induced the Government to proceed with this measure during the war, namely, that there was a very strong desire on the part of the promoters that this Bill should be passed into law during the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge, with whose name the University will ever be associated, and, to whose consistent encouragement and support, the success of the movement is in no small measure due. Your Excellency was graciously pleased to accede to the request of the promoters in this respect and I am very glad to be able to say that the negotiations have proceeded on lines which I think are worthy and practical, and that there is a general desire in this Council that the Bill should become law during your Excellency's memorable term of office. It is not that there are not differences of opinion about the Bill, a great many people would like to see another form of constitution and other detailed provisions, but differences of opinion need not result in controversy, and I hope that the Bill will remain a non-controversial measure. In all the statements of opinion, and they are numerous and weighty, I can find no desire to treat this as a controversial measure and so necessitate its withdrawal. On the contrary I see a desire to recognise that the promoters of this movement have achieved a great success, which reflects credit on India, and, I think, that I shall not be far from the general sense of this Council, when I say that we shall all feel glad and rather proud if during the greatest war in history we can place upon the Statute Book a measure creating a new kind of University in India which owes its existence to non-official effort. The Bill is not an ordinary bill. It is, in the nature of it, a private Bill which has been taken over by Government and which is designed to meet as far as possible the wishes of the promoters who have collected large sums of money from the public, amounting, I understand, already to over 50 lakhs of rupees on certain understandings and with certain objects in view.

I wish to make clear the constitution provided by Government. The attitude of the Government has throughout been this that they desire to help the promoters in every possible way subject only to those conditions without which neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of India could contemplate the existence of a new University of this kind. In accordance with this attitude it has been our desire to put upon the Select Committee Members of the Hindu Community who are interested in the Bill. There are one or two names which we would have liked to have seen added but the Hon. Members in question were unable to attend. With these few remarks I beg to move that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee named.

The Council adjourned to 22nd.

INTERPELLATIONS.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Maharaja Ranajit Sinha's question re filling up of vacancies in the Indian Medical Service by the promotion of Assistant Surgeons, said:—"Since the outbreak of hostilities 84 Civil Assistant-Surgeons have been temporarily promoted to act as Civil Surgeons in the vacancies caused by the reversion of the Indian Medical Service officers to military duty. This total does not include those Civil Assistant-Surgeons who have been appointed to act as Civil Surgeons in place of Military Assistant-Surgeons similarly reverted."

DELHI'S REPRESENTATION ON IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Maharaja Rangit Sinha's question re the representation of the Delhi Province on the Imperial Legislative Council said: "Prior to the constitution of the Delhi Province the Delhi Municipality elected no member of its own to the Legislative Council of the Punjab but shared in the privilege of election enjoyed by other Municipalities in that Province. As regards the possibility of creating a fresh electorate in the Delhi Province I would refer the hon. member to the answer given by me on the 24th February, 1914, to a somewhat similar question asked by the Maharaja of Cossimbazar."

ALIEN ENEMY SUBJECTS.

Sir Reginald Craddock to Mr. Huda's question re the number of alien enemy subjects interned in India and the avocations of those who are still uninterned, said:—"As regards Austrians and Germans the hon. member is referred to the communiqué issued by the Government of India on the 13th August of which a copy is laid on the table. Turkish subjects may be broadly classified into European Turks and Asiatic Turks. The former have been repatriated; of the latter (including the crew of a Turkish steamer of whom some may possibly be European), 97 have been interned. There are many Asiatic Turkish subjects for the most part in Bombay and Bengal whose sympathies with Turky are slight and who have been left at liberty. They number approximately 1,100. The Government of India do not consider it necessary to call for detailed information as to the avocations of those who had not been interned.

ENEMY MISSIONS.

Sir Harcourt Butler replying to Mr. Huda's question re the Christian Missions and educational institutions carried on by Germans in India and grants to such institutions said:—"It is a fact that Germans continued their missionary and educational institutions in India after the outbreak of war. The hon. member is referred to the communique issued by the Home Government on the 13th August, 1915, for a statement of the policy which the Government of India had pursued towards the Germans and Austrians in India. In pursuance of the recent decision to repatriate German and Austrian men of non-military age it has become necessary to make other arrangements regarding the educational institutions at present managed by these missions since. Therefore the whole question is at present in a transition. The Government of India do not consider that it would serve any useful purpose to collect detailed information regarding the number of the institutions, the places where they are located or the names of the recipients of grants, nor are they in a position to make any statement regarding the various arrangements which are being or may be made by the local Governments for the safeguarding of educational interests. The amount of recurring grants ordinarily allotted from public funds to educational institutions managed by German and Austrian missions is Rs. 1,99,849 per annum. Should the hon. member desire it a list of the Missions and Institutions which have been in receipt of grants, can be shown to him.

THE LATE RAO SAHEB BALCRISHNA RAMCHANDRA NAVALKAR

Whose photo was unveiled by Mr. P. B. Shingne, B.A., LL.B., in the Kshatriya Union Club on Sunday last, in recognition of his services rendered to the K. U Club.

POLICE INSPECTOR SENTENCED.

FALSE CLAIM TO A CURRENCY NOTE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Geety, has delivered judgment in the case against Gopalasami Naidu, Circle Inspector of Police, Geety, of attempting to cheat Government by making a false claim for a hundred-rupee currency note, sentencing the accused to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

THE SURAT GAMBLING CASE.

(News Bureau.)

SURAT, Sept. 8.

The sensational gambling case in which Mr. Kothavala, Deputy Superintendent of Police, charged Kikabhai Taybati with conducting a common gambling house and with gambling, and Abdullabhai Tabhai and others with gambling, was commenced to-day before Mr. Ardesher F. Dalal, the City Magistrate.

Mr. Chunilal Maneklal Gandhi, Government Pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar-at-law (of Bombay) and local pleaders.

LATER.

In the gambling case the Magistrate accepted Mr. Velinker's request to have the trial in-extenso, instead of a summary one.

The Government Pleader applied that of the two charges against the first accused, that of keeping a common gaming-house should be tried sparately after the case of gambling against all the accused was over.

Mr. Velinker objecting said that the first accused should be tried, first for keeping a gaming-house. The Court granted the Government Pleader's request.

The charge against the tenth accused was withdrawn by the prosecution.

All the accused denied the charge.

Evidence was then lead.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

WORLI STORM-WATER CHANNEL NUISANCE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

The committee considered a letter from certain residents of Mumbadevi Road, thanking the Corporation for making arrangements to place six benches in the open space at Mumbadevi Road, and requesting the Corporation to sanction the provision of six more benches as there is more than sufficient space for them, and submitting that the benches should be placed within the railings so that children may be able to play safely within the enclosure and that the open space beyond the enclosed area should be reserved for a metal depôt.

The Commissioner reported on this matter, stating that the enclosure in front of the shed cannot be removed, as there is no other ground available in the neighbourhood for a metal depôt. If, moreover, it was possible to remove the metal depôt, it would not be possible to reserve the area as a playing ground for children, as traffic is very heavy and a gharry stand had been placed there. He further stated that it was not possible to expect that a space in the middle of the road in a neighbourhood which contained a large number of shops could be enclosed as a playground, though it was desirable to leave it as open as possible. The cost of placing six benches in the locality as sanctioned by the Corporation was Rs. 180. As the shed will be removed, there will be ample room for accommodating six more benches asked for by the applicants. The Commissioner, however, was not sure that the benches if provided will be of much convenience to respectable people as they are slept on at night, and occupied in the morning by loafers.

The Standing Committee agreed with the suggestions of the Commissioner and did not think there was need of providing any more than the six benches originally sanctioned.

FLOODING AT DANA BUNDER.

Consideration was next given to a letter to the Corporation, dated the 19th July, 1915, from the Grain Merchants' Association inviting attention to the damage caused to the merchandise stocked in the godowns at Dana Bunder in consequence of accumulation of rain-water during heavy rains owing to want of proper drainage and out-lets, and requesting that remedial measures may be taken at an early date.

On this the Commissioner reported that the roads in the locality under complaint were undoubtedly liable to be flooded during very heavy rains such as occurred at the end of June, but during ordinary rains the flooding did not take place. The storm-water drains in the roads in this locality were large enough to carry off the storm-water of the locality but there were many old fashioned C. I. water gullies with small outlets and in these the water was not carried off to the storm-water drains with sufficient rapidity. It would be a very expensive matted to do away with all these and to provide new pattern water gullies in their places and he did not think that there was any great necessity for the present to incur such a large expenditure. The Commissioner also observed that many of the Port Trust godowns in the locality intended for merchandize had low plinths and damage to goods would be prevented by the raising of the plinths.

It was resolved to forward the correspondence to the Corporation with a recommendation on the lines of the Commissioner's report.

NUISANCE FROM SMELTERIES.

Consideration was next given to certain letters of complaint from some of the residents of Shaik Memon Street, inviting attention to the nuisance caused by the gold and silver smelteries situated in Khara Kuva, Shaik Memon Street and pointing out that these smelteries are also a source of grave danger to the inhabitants of this congested locality owing to the proximity to them of the piece-goods market, cloth-godowns, etc.

The Commissioner, in commenting on these letters, reported that he agreed with the Executive Health Officer in the opinion that the place was not suitable for smeltery work and that the smelteries should be closed.

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation with a recommendation on the lines of the Commissioner's letter.

A letter from Dr. H. L. Battliwala was then read inviting attention to the nuisance caused by the putrid, stinking and sickening smell emanating from the Worli storm-water channel which runs in the vicinity of his bungalow, and stating that the smell is so obnoxious that several persons of his house-hold have been laid up with nausea, fever and sore throat; that he wrote to the Drainage Engineer and the Commissioner about the matter but to no avail.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

The Committee then adjourned.

POONA FANCY BAZAR.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Sept. 8.

Mrs. Ramabai Ranade to-day opened the Fancy Bazar organised by the Female Training College. She was pleased to see that the students of the College had come forward to do their duty by their brethren fighting on behalf of the Allies in the cause of justice and peace.

COTTON FIRES AND THE POLICE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your indignation against the police and police methods generally, you have been misled into laying down a very questionable dictum in you leader of today, viz, "If there have been frauds, a criminal court is the proper place for their investigation and the proper authority to pronounce judgment." You ought to know, Sir, that there are practices which though not cognizable in law are certainly very reprehensible and may be termed fraudulent. I shall try to give you an illustration of this. It is commn knowledge that cotton bearing the same press denomination varies in price upto thirty rupees per candy. For instance, in the Bombay market to-day one could buy Akolas from Rupees one hundred and eighty-five to Rupees two hundred and fifteen per candy according to quality. After a fire, the cotton being damaged, the surveyors can not ascertain the exact quality of the burnt cotton. The merchant is hence enabled to exact his pound of flesh and recovers from the underwriters the maximum market value of the denomination, for his goods irrespective of quality, which may be very much in excess of his actual damage. This result being obtained by mutual arrangement, how could a charge be sustained in a Criminal Court against the insured? But none the less as damages in excess of the actual are received knowingly by the insured I for one would certainly say that a fraud had been committed. In a case like this you will admit that the Police are helpless and cannot take action. Your evening contemporary's remark "up to this revelation it was always assumed that there had been little or no direct gain by any cotton merchant over the fires," is very pertinent indeed. It is the crux of the whole matter. As furnishing a possible motive for the fires the results of the police investigation are very valuable indeed. If the Khandesh Mamlatdar, whom you sneer at, has succeeded in proving that cotton fires are source of profit to dealers (a fact much disputed hitherto) he has proved a good deal, and ought to have earned your commendation instead of provoking your wrath. Your demand that these charges should be established in a Court of Law is, to say the least of it, extremely unreasonable. If instead of this you would call upon Government to publish the details of the investigation you would be doing a great public service.—Yours, etc.

Z. Y. X.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

[We publish the above letter as the writer occupies a prominent position in the cotton industry. But he is ignorant of what constitutes a fraud in law. Practices which are not cognisable in law are no concern whatever of the police, and their reprehensibility or otherwise is naturally a matter of opinion. Our correspondent has entirely missed the point of our criticism.—Editor "B. C."]

A DARING DACOITY.

CULPRITS USE VICTIMS' GUNS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Last night during a dacoity that was being committed at the shop of some Marwaris in Chandrakona Bazar in the district of Mymensingh, the dacoits, it is said, before doing anything, managed to get hold of some guns which were in possession of the Bazar people. Subsequently they freely used the fire-arms and it is said went away carrying large sums of money.

The exact amount is not yet known but according to some the booty would amount to nearly Rs. 20,000. Several persons are said to have been wounded. One report says that six men were wounded only, while another says that three men were killed. No further information has yet reached Calcutta. Vigorous police investigation is in progress.

THREE WOUNDED: THREE KILLED.

LATER.

With reference to the dacoity at Chandrakona Bazar in Mymensingh district, it is reported that the dacoity was committed at the shops of several jute merchants that three were shot dead and three seriously wounded.

AGARPARA DACOITY CASE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The case in which Bepinbehari Ganguli, of Halisahar, was charged with having committed a dacoity in Grand Trunk Road at Agarpara, was further heard before the Special Commissioners.

Noni said in examination-in-chief that he accompanied the complainant, Khetimohan Pal, when the accused with five others came and snatched away the purse from the complainant.

In cross-examination witness said that the present accused took no part in trying to rob the complainant but was standing at some distance.

Sixteen other witnesses were tendered for cross-examination but were not cross-examined by the defence.

Haripada Bagdi deposed that he ran after the accused who struck him with the branch of a tree. Subsequently a scuffle took place between them. The accused was subsequently arrested and a revolver was found with him. His companion escaped.

Cross-examined witness said that nobody tried to capture the companion of the accused.

The case is proceeding.

RED CROSS FUND.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The total amount of donations received by the St. John Ambulance Red Cross is now Rs. 4,95,000 of which the Nagpur Voluntary Aid Association paid Rs. 6,000, the Indian Ladies' Committee Rs. [illegible] and the War Gifts Depot, Bombay, Rs. 1,303.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR'S REPORT.

A meeting of the creditors of the Indian Specie Bank was held yesterday afternoon, when the Official Liquidator, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, made the following report:

This meeting has been called by the order of the Court to receive a report from the Official Liquidator, and to express an opinion on the two questions which are set out in the notice sent to the creditors of this meeting. It will, of course, be impossible to detail all the work which has occupied the Official Liquidator and his staff for about 1¾ years, but what the creditors are chiefly interested in is the result of that work so far as it has gone, and what the prospects are, so far as they can be forecasted from past experience. I shall therefore at once proceed to state the result of the liquidation up to the 7th instant, and to lay before you our estimate of what may yet be expected in the way of realisation of assets, though of course any statement of future realisations must be accepted as only an estimate of uncertain value, but the best that I can offer in the circumstances.

The petition for winding up the Indian Specie Bank, Ld., was presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar on the 29th November 1913, and the business of the Bank was at once suspended, Mr. R. D. Sethna being appointed Provisional Official Liquidator. On his resignation of that office on the 8th December, I was appointed to the office. The petition was heard by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar on the 19th December 1913, and the learned Judge ordered that the Company be wound up by the Court, and appointed me Official Liquidator with certain powers. As only one-half of the share capital of the bank had been called up, the preparation of the list of contributories was a matter of great importance. This list was prepared and was finally settled by the Chamber Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, on the 16th February 1915. It contains, in List A, 5,549 names, and in List B, 962, in all, 6,511 names. In pursuance of the court's order dated 19th June 1915 a call of Rs. 50 per share was made on the shareholders and payments of calls up to yesterday, the 7th September amount to Rs. 20,70,784-8-0. In many cases arrangement has been made for payment of calls by instalments, on condition that if the liquidation is on the point of completion, all unpaid instalments must be paid up at one month's notice. It is estimated that further recoveries on account of calls will amount to about Rs. 20 lakhs.

The amount of outstandings recovered up to date is about Rs. 14,91,508. It is estimated that further recoveries under this head will amount to about Rs. 8,72,000.

Pearls sold up to date have realised about Rs. 5,44,000. There are still many pearls on hand, for which purchasers have not been found. These in the present depressed condition of the Pearl Market are estimated to produce about Rs. 15,00,000 but it must be understood that this estimate is advanced with much diffidence, as the market for the pearls now remaining is extremely weak. The pearls sold hitherto have chiefly been suitable for the local and not for the European market.

Shares sold up to date have realised Rs. 14,17,263 of which Rs. 6,30,000 for principal and Rs. 70,000 for interest, Rs. 7,00,000 in all have been retained by Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal in payment of his secured claim. Though I have always been ready to consider offers for purchase of any of our holding, I have declined to throw any shares on the market, and I have only so far sold such shares as purchasers have appeared for at the price which I considered in the circumstances to be a fair market price. The following shares are now available, and I mention against each Company's name the price at which its shares should be taken over by creditors who are willing to accept shares in part payment of dividends payable to them:

	Taking over prices. Rs.
No. of share 3063, New Gt. Eastern S. & W., ltd., perfect, ...	190
No. of share 2075, Tata Mills Co., Ld., Rs. 200 paid	170
No. of share 358, Manekji Petit Mills, Co. Ld., ...	1,250
No. of share 400, Bombay Cotton Mills, Ld.	95
No. of share 121, Emperor Edward S.&W. Co., Ld.	365
No. of share 34, New Ct. Eastern S.&W., Co., Ld., ordy	187½
No. of share 6, Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	50
No. of share 4, Currimbhoy Ebrahim S.&W. Co., Ld.	185
No. of share 1, Standard Mills, Ld.	900
No. of share 10, Godaveri Valley Gng. & Pressg. Co., Ld.	70
No. of share 1, Carnatic Mills Ld....	530
No. of share 4000, All India United Insce. Co. Ld.	6

The total number of creditors whose claims have been admitted in whole or in part is 16,442, and the total amount of claims admitted is Rs.1,55,20,410-14-3. Of the total number of creditors, the claims of 8,121 did not, in any case, exceed Rs. 10 and the aggregate amount of their admitted claims was only Rs. 26,119-12-3. In these circumstances the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, by his order dated 16th July 1915 made after due notice had been given, directed that all creditors whose admitted claims do not exceed Rs. 10 be paid in full. This will considerably lighten the burden and expense of the liquidation. In pursuance of that order Rs. 3,657-13-1 have been paid to such creditors. In the cases 34 creditors, their admitted claims, amounting to Rs. 8,588-5-3, have been held to be preferential and of these 13 have been paid in full, the amount so paid amounting to Rs. 4,369-11-8.

On the 10th September 1914, suit No. 966 of 1914 was filed in the High Court against the directors of the Bank, to recover the sum of Rs. 1,66,64,494-0-6 being the aggregate of the losses sustained by the Company by reason of the misfeasance, neglect of duty, and breach of trust of defendants 1 to 7 and the late Choonilal Dharamdas Saraiya and Lakhamsey Napoo respectively as per particulars given and also in the alternative to recover the sum of Rs. 23,33,077 being the aggregate amount of the dividends and bonus for the years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 wrongfully paid out of capital, as per particulars given. The issues in this suit were settled in July last, and the cases are to come on for hearing after the October vacation.

On the 23rd October 1914, suit No. 1217 of 1914, was filed against the auditors of the Bank to recover the sum of Rs. 23,33,077 with interest, being the aggregate amount of the dividends and bonus wrongfully paid out of capital through neglect of duty by the defendants in not examining the accounts and reporting and correctly certifying the result of such examination. This suit is now on the daily board in the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod's Court, and may be called on for hearing within a week.

The position of the liquidation independently of anything which may be recovered in the suits against the directors and auditors is at present:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance in Bank or Bombay on 7-9-15	43,18,950	12	4
Balance in hand	17,458	4	10
Balance of cash with Shivlal Motilal	2,54,000	0	0
Estimated value of Pearls.	15,00,000	0	0
Estimated value of shares.	14,97,930	0	0
Estimated value of further recovery of calls	20,00,000	0	0
Estimated further recovery of outstandings	8,72,000	0	0
	Rs. 1,04,60,339	1	2

As you are all aware, a dividend at the rate of four annas in the rupee has been declared and is payable on and after the 15th instant. This will absorb about Rs. 38,71,425 leaving a further estimated balance of about Rs. 63,12,000, independently of any amount that may be recovered from the directors and auditors for further dividend after payment of the balance of preferential and small claims and the costs of the liquidation.

With reference to the questions which I shall now put to you I request that any creditor who is willing to take over any particular shares at the valuation I have given, in part payment of dividend on his claim, in lieu of cash will indicate his willingness on the paper supplied sign it and add the serial number of his claim and hand the paper in to me. In the event of there being competitors for any description of share, I propose to divide the number of shares available as far as practicable, having regard to the dividend payable to the creditors amongst such competitors, or where that is not practicable to draw lots to decide which creditors are to take over particular shares. In case of any question arising as to the allotment of any share or shares to any creditor or creditors it will be referred to the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod whose decision on the point shall be final.

I will now ask you to consider and answer the question submitted to you.

The meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, the 14th instant, to enable the creditors to come to a conclusion whether they will take up the shares, or cash in payment of the first dividend.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks.

AT THE IRISH GUARDS' SPORTS.

Reproduced from the "Tatler."

Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. Butler (on left) and Lieut-Col. the Earl of Kerry watching the events.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

SIR WEDDERBURN'S VIEWS ON TWO DISTINCT METHODS.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

Sir William Wedderburn has written a lengthy article in the "New India" referring to two points raised by the latter, about amending the Congress Constitution and the formation of the Self-Government scheme. First of all, he draws attention to the English political methods and says that two distinct methods are followed there for electing and directing public opinion. One, the open public meeting all having right to attend and express opinion. Second, special political organisations formed to promote a definite policy limited to those sharing similar views. In earlier years the Congress worked on lines of an open public meeting. Since 1906 by adopting a definite programme it more nearly approached the second form as a political organisation, having for its objective the attainment of political reform by constitutional means. Both forms of political activity are necessary, but for practical purposes both should be worked separately.

SELF GOVERNMENT SCHEME FORMULATED.

Regarding the formulating of definite Self-Government scheme Sir William thanks the "New India" for the support to his plea for a peaceful settlement and gives a British precedent of the Army Commissions restricted to the monied classes formerly, until by the abolition of purchase, the Army Command was bought back by the British nation. Similarly India should buy back her civil service, and put it on a right footing of subordination. This being the first and most important step towards Self-Government, operation would be advantageous to India even financially. Statutory action in the case immediately required is to carry to a logical conclusion the Morley-Crewe policy providing independent Indian representation in India Council, in the legislative and executive councils of the Viceroy and Governors. "What we want is to confirm and perpetuate the existing good feeling" a result best accomplished by bringing into the counsels of the Empire the best Indian knowledge and experience. Rightly understood Indian and British interests are identical. He concludes:—

"Now therefore is the time for the Congress leaders to mature a careful statement of their case and bring it effectively before the high authorities both in India and in England, so that at the conclusion of the war India may find her place as a trusted and peace-loving partner in a free tolerant and progressive Empire.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 7.

The following so far as is known at present, will be the business at the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held at Government House, Nainital, on October 5:—

The Hon. Pandit Jaradatt Gainola will make an oath of allegiance to the Crown; questions will be answered; the Pargana of Kaswar Raja Bill will be taken into consideration; amendments to the rules for conduct of business at the meetings of the Council will be proposed and resolutions will be moved and discussed.

CO-OPERATION AMONG SUGAR-CANE GROWERS.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT BARAMATI.

The Nira Canal Co-operative Societies have been in existence for nearly four years. The third annual conference of the Societies was held at Baramati on Sunday last. The chair on the occasion was to have been taken by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S. He was, however, unfortunately prevented by ill-health from attending the conference and in his unavoidable absence Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, presided. The conference was attended by 500 representatives of all the Nira Canal Societies and in addition 50 members of about a dozen neighbouring societies in the Poona District. All the local officials and a number of non-officials were present and among those present were Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, of Bombay, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Manager, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Raje Shambhuing of Malegaon, the Special Mamlatdar of Co-operative Societies, Central Division, Mr. Mahajan, Superintendent Manjari Farm, Raje Ratnasinha and Rao Saheb Bapat of the Irrigation Department.

After the election of the Chairman, the Agent of the Branch read his report on the work of the Bank in relation to the Societies during the 12 months ending 31st March 1915.

THE REPORT.

The number of societies remained the same throughout the year but the volume of transactions with the Bank decreased slightly. The total amount outstanding from societies at the end of the year was Rs. 7,43,413-13-7. The advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 4,98,874 as. and ps. 4, and the repayments to Rs. 5,47,310-7-10; of the latter Rs. 1,02,682-14-7 were paid in cash and Rs. 4,44,627-9-3, were received by the sale of the members' jaggery. The working capital of the group of the Societies exceeded the amount of the outstandings at the end of the year by Rs. 1,23,878-8-2 and this difference represented the deposits received by the Societies from members and non-members and the reserve fund built up during the last three years and a half. A show-room for agricultural implements was opened at the premises of the branch and 98 iron ploughs, recommended by the Department of Agriculture, were sold during the last nine months. Sulphate of ammonia and machine-made safflower oil cakes were introduced amongst the agriculturists as manures and appreciated. A power-driven sugarcane crusher has been purchased and erected, as an experiment, at Malegaon. The experiment has been watched with keen interest by the local agriculturists and the bank has been asked to purchase five more crushers on behalf of the societies.

WORKING OF THE SHOP.

The next item of the programme was the report of the shop manager on the working of the shop during the year 1914.-15, 6,110 carts of jaggery, being produce of members were received at the shop and jaggery worth Rs. 4,29,834-4-10 was sold by auction. Castor and safflower manure of the value of Rs. 1,30,066-7-0, was also purchased and distributed among the members. The net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 4,331-11-1 as against Rs. 3,533-3-2 in 1913-14. The shop was also prepared to receive and sell on commi[illegible]ber agricultural produce of the members. The oil cake business was managed in consultation with a committee appointed at the last conference.

ECONOMIC METHODS OF ITS CULTIVATION.

Mr. Mahajan of the Manjari Farm then gave a very interesting address on some economic methods of sugarcane cultivation. He said that his experience of the work at the Manjari Farm convinced him that with half of the present expenses per acre the yield would not be in the least diminished if proper methods of planting canes, harvesting, crushing the canes and boiling the juice were adopted. He exhibited a model of the multiple furnace, erected at the Manjari Farm and dwelt on its advantages. He also gave his impressions about the power-driven crusher which he thought extracted 6 per cent. more juice than the country crushers. He concluded his address by inviting agriculturists from the Nira Valley to visit the Manjari Farm and inspect the work there. He was supported in his statements by Mr. Laxmanrao Sasane of the Hadapsar C. C. Society, who mentioned the improvements on the lines of Mr. Mahajan's address which had been adopted by some of the members of his society.

In the absence of Mr. G. K. Deodhar, who was to have spoken on the subject, Mr. S. V. Karandikar addressed the Conference on the aims of Co-operative Credit Societies and how far the societies on the Nira Canal had been able to achieve these. He dwelt on the meaning of credit, the advantages of combination, the functions of a managing committee, the use and abuse of loans, developent of thrift and punctuality of repayments.

A few of the members of societies then made some remarks on the present position, of the societies.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

In concluding the proceedings the Chairman made a speech in Marathi which was listened to with attention. As one of the organizers of this group of societies, he said that it gave him great pleasure to witness the progress of co-operation in the Nira Canal tract. It was the aim of the Central Bank to promote the interests of agriculturists and the first step towards promoting their interests would be their education in self-help and thrift. The bank was anxious to prevent the societies from constantly depending on it for funds and one of its chief aims was to help the societies in building up a capital of their own. What the bank was doing at present was to supply the deficiency of capital until the societies were able to tap local capital. To prevent defaults the managing committees should make careful inspections to see that the loans were properly utilized. In order to assist the managing committees in this task it had been suggested that a full-time inspector should be engaged. For payments of his expenses it had been recommended that the rebate of interest allowed to the societies from the bank's profits might be used and this recommendation was worthy of serious consideration at the hands of the societies. The Central Bank was anxious that the societies in the Nira Canal should become more independent of the assistance of the Central Bank, gradually, and he was prepared on behalf of his Directors to associate with the management of the shop, a committee of elected representatives of the societies. He emphasised the main ideas underlying Mr. Mahajan's proposals and then passed on to the place of education in the betterment of the agriculturist. He exhorted the members to send their children to school and in this connection commended the welcome change that was noticeable in the views of some of the agriculturists as evidence by the starting of new private schools. His advice to the committees was to withdraw the societies' support from members who refused, in the absence of special reasons, to send their children to school and he stated that the bank was prepared to grant concessions to societies which were keen in the matter. In case of societies neglecting the education of members' children the bank would not hesitate to charge a higher rate of interest on loans.

A vote of thanks to the chair proposed by the Raja Saheb of Malegaon, and seconded by the Chairman of the Panadara Society, terminated the proceedings.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED DESERTER

WORKING IN A JUTE MILL UNDER BOGUS NAME.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Ram Swarop Tewary, formerly belonging to the 9th Bhopal Infantry, was yesterday arrested by the police on the Entally side of the City, for having deserted the regiment eight months ago. Tewary was working in a jute mill under a bogus name.

EXECUTION OF CEYLON RIOTERS.

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 7.

In connection with the rioting in Ceylon, the sentences of death passed on two prisoners were carried out at Welikane gaol on the 4th instant.

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BENARES PLEADERS' DIFFICULTIES.

OFFICES IN CARRIAGES AND SHOPS.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Sept. 7.

Quite a sensation, not unmixed with amusement, was caused in the Benares Judge's Court this morning when litigants who went to the court found that all their pleaders, with their offisers, had disappeared from the court compound and the place usually occupied by them was all vacant.

On enquiry it transpired that since the Judge's Court had been removed to the new building all pleaders and vakils had their offices in the verandhas.

The District and Session Judge, Mr. Dalal, had issued warnings several times, that spitting *pan juice* on the floor and walls of the verandhas would on no account be allowed. But as the nuisance did not stop Mr. Dalal issued an order on Saturday last that all pleaders and vakils should remove their offices out of the Court compound before Tuesday. The vakils having not yet been able to find a suitable place, they held their offices to-day outside the court compound under trees in their carriages and even in shops.

The bar association is negotiating for a big bungalow in the vicinity and they will soon shift there.

THE KARNATAK COLLEGE.

A branch of the Karnatak College Association has been formed in Bombay with Messrs. R. A. Jhagirdar, M.A., LL.B., G. S. Warty, M.A., K. H. Kelkar, LL.B., and Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, B.A., as secretaries. The President of the Karnatak College Association, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar is the Chairman of the Branch.

Rs. 550 were realised recently from a benefit performance given by the Bharat Natak Mandali and Rs. 550 more from a benefit performance given by the Gandharv Natak Mandali.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda recently toured in the Athni Taluk (District Belgaum) with Messrs. Kamlapur and Datar and collected Rs. 2,800. Altogeter Athni has paid about Rs. 5,000 to the College Fund. In the October vacation volunteers will tour throughout the Karnatak for the collection of funds for the College.

Funds collected up till now amount to Rs. 1,55,000 and Rs. 45,000 more are required. Rao Bahadur Rodda will shortly visit Poona, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Baroda, in this connection.

AS NEUTRALS SEE BRITAIN

AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF HER PART.

No better appreciation of the part which the British Fleet has played in the war has ever been published than that which appeared in the "New York World" on the first anniversary of the war, under the title of "The One Great Lesson."

"Had Admiral Mahan lived to see the beginning of the second year of the world-war, he would have found in the events of the first year the most striking vindication yet recorded of the influence of sea-power upon history.

"Except for the British Navy Germany today would be master of the world. Germany's marvellous preparedness, combined with her unparalleled military resources, gave the Teutonic alliance a commanding advantage that all the rest of Europe could not have withstood had land warfare alone been able to determine the result. But for British domination of the seas the war would be over and civilisation prostrate before triumphal German militarism.

"What has been accomplished by British sea power has been carried through without a single conspicuous achievement. There has been no decisive naval battle. There has been no engagement between warships of the first class. Not a single Dreadnought has yet been in action except against land defences or has sighted a hostile flag at sea. None the less, the work of the British Navy as a whole is the one decisive factor of the war.

"German commerce has disappeared from the ocean and hundreds of thousands of tons of German ships are rusting at their piers. Except in a clandestine fashion Germany is cut off from all trade with the outside world and compelled to manufacture for herself whatever she needs for military or civil purposes. Only her Baltic ports are open. One by one her colonies have dropped away, and month by month her isolation is more complete. The military consequences of that isolation will become more and more important as the war proceeds.

"Since the battle cruiser engagement in the North Sea, in which the Blucher was destroyed, British sea power is no longer openly challenged by Germany, which is satisfied to wage a furtive submarine warfare against unarmed merchant ships and keep von Tirpitz's navy snugly hidden in the Kiel Canal beyond the range of British guns. In the midst of this sniping the British Navy continues to do its main work without interruption, while the losses sustained by British shipping through submarine warfare are without real importance as affecting the outcome of the war.

"British and French commerce continues because the Germans cannot command the sea. The Allies have the manufacturing resources of the world to draw upon. More than a million soldiers have been landed in France under naval convoy without the loss of a single transport. British Colonial troops are transported from every quarter of the globe as freely as in time of peace. The operations at the Dardanelles have been made possible only by the British Navy, and but for the British Navy, Russia would not be able to obtain the supplies of ammunition and guns without which no further resistance could be made to the German advance. Most of the splendid courage and devotion of the French people in this conflict would have been futile had not the British Navy enabled the French Government to supply the equipment in which the army was so fatally deficient at the beginning of the war.

"Much has been made by captious critics of the failure of the British fleet to 'capture or destroy' the German fleet as it was ordered to do when the war began. But the German fleet might as well have been captured or destroyed for all the service it has been able to render to the empire and to German arms. A fleet which is so completely overmatched that to invite battle is to invite destruction is practically non-existent for all the purpose to which sea power can be put in time of war."

"THE ALLIES WILL WIN BECAUSE THEY MUST."

On the same day a remarkable general review of the war, unsurpassed for its trenchant and forceful statement of the case, appeared in the "New York Times," under the heading "The Reckoning":—

"After one year of war Germany possesses Belgium; Russian Poland, where her immense armies are battling mightily, is nearly within her grasp, and she occupies a part of some of the richest provinces in north-eastern France, where for many months since her retreat from the Marne she has carried on trench warfare, chiefly defensive. These are her spoils, the twelve-month achievements of the vast military forces she has for forty years been training for the conquest of Europe.

"Germany has lost three million men, approximately 5 per cent. of her population. She has lost her island colonies in the Pacific, her West African possessions, her fortified outpost of Kiaochau—more than a million square miles of German territory and more than ten million people who acknowledged the German rule. She has been driven from the seas. The ships of her great merchant fleet have been destroyed or have sought refuge in her home waters or in neutral ports. Her foreign trade has been annihiliated save for some precarious exchanges through the Baltic Sea and the little traffic she crries on furtively across the territory of neutral neighbours. Of her great and costly navy only submarines are at large and active—all the rest has either been sent to the bottom by her enemies or because of fear of the enemy lies concealed at Wilhelmshafen or Kiel. And her submarine boats gain for her no military advantage; they merely harass the enemy without diminishing his fighting power.

"These are Germany's material losses. For a great nation they are trifling; a few peaceful, recuperating years would make them good. What we may call her moral loss is incomparably greater. It is beyond all measurement and irretrievable. The Germany of the Hohenzollern is damned for ever. A thousand years from now the awful story of violated Belgium will be read by school children in their history books as the children of to-day read of Hun and Saracen. A little more than a year ago Germany was on terms of real friendship with all nations save for one or two that harboured resentment for past, or suspicion of future aggressions. Germany was respected and admired for her marvellously swift advances in science, in industry, and in commerce. She held a secure place among the foremost. Now not one nation on earth has a friendly feeling for her, with the exception only of Austria and Turkey. These are Germany's allies, her friends, all she has left.

"The admiration and respect Germany had won for herself have given way to abhorrence, to a great fear and a stern resolve, as men have tardily comprehended her monstrous designs against the world's peace and freedom and have witnessed the unbelievable savagery of the methods by which she seeks to gain her ends. But most of all men have been appalled by the extent and the completeness of her preparations for war. History has no precedent for it, nor any such tale of millions of people under a rule that directed their every energy in the planned way to make them more efficient for butchery. It is a spectacle to marvel at, but a standing menace too near and dreadful to be put up with. Germany unconquered, Germany not brought to her senses, threatens the peace and security of all the nations of the world. So her neighbour nations have resolved to conquer her, to put it out of her power ever again to cause blood to flow in rivers as it has flowed during this year of war.

"They are going to do it. They are going to conquer Germany and put her mad rulers under such restraint that her people will have the opportunity they have never been able to conquer for themselves, to put Germany under the rule of reason. A slow, a rude and bloody process it is. Beset by four great Powers, Germany holds her own—as yet. She will have victories, as in Poland, and her people will be deluded by their false rulers into believing that triumph awaits her. That can never be. The Allies will win because win they must. For free England, Republican France, aspiring Italy, and for vast Russia there can be no Caudine Forks, their armies will never pass *sub jugum* at the German behest. They would perish first, to escape the living death of subordination to Prussia. Their immense superiority in men, in wealth, in power will determine the contest, even if it be prolonged for years."

THE FINAL ARBITER OF THE WAR.

The "New York Herald" endorses the opinion of the "New York World" with regard to the power of the British Navy. It says:—

"The safety of the British Empire rests as ever with its Navy. Somewhere in the North Sea the Grand Fleet of Admiral Jellicoe keeps its ceaseless watch, content with the knowledge that each day is a new disaster for the beleaguered enemy and another victory for the Allies. The submarines are helpless to restore the German flag to the seas; the British Dreadnoughts remain the final arbiter of the war. In this fact lies the greatest lesson of the war."

GERMANY'S COMING CHARTER OF LIBERTY.

The "New York Outlook," the leading weekly political journal in America, says:—

"Our judgment is that Germany has accomplished by the war only one thing which she set out to accomplish: she has protected her territory from a Slavonic invasion—an invasion which she herself invited. We believe that she would be very glad now to make peace by restoring the conditions which existed before the war, if that were possible. But it is not possible. She cannot rebuild the ancient buildings which she has destroyed, nor restore the fair fields which she has devastated, nor bring back to life the dead; and probably the war which she provoked must go on, not until Germany is destroyed, but until her military party is overthrown, a constitutional Germany supplants an autocratic Germany, a Ministry is created responsible not to the Emperor but to the people, and thus Germany receives from the hands of her beneficent enemies that charter of liberty which the unsuccessful revolutionists of 1848 endeavoured in vain to win for her."

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Sept. 6.

KILLED.

Capt. C. B. Willams, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. W. Smyth Orborne, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. D. C. Blyth, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. S. C. Garrard, Rifle Brigade.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. J. Gilchrist, Black Watch.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Kirk, West Yorkshires.
Major H. Moorhouse, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt. C. G. Buckle, Northamptons.
Capt. G. F. Osborne, Sussex.
Capt. T. H. Owen, Warwicks.
Lieut. J. H. Edye, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. C. J. Wakefield, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. D. E. Calver, Royal Scouts.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Crowden, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. H. P. Dick, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. D. H. Kennedy, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Hainsbury, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. M. T. Vaughan-Lewes, Welsh Regiment.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel L. A. Bosanquet, Sherwoods.
Major J. G. Blackburn, Sherwoods.
Capt. W. G. Eager, Munsters.
Lieut. H. Campbell, Manchesters.
Lieut. W. F. Morris, Army Cyclist Corps.
Lieut. L. Robinson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. S. Innes, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. J. Joyce, Lancashire Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. A. G. Thurlow, West Ridings.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Wall, Essex.
Lieut. J. R. Pingard, Manchesters.
Lieut. T. A. Totin, London Regiment.
Lieut. E. M. Wilson, Bucks, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. T. F. Ainger, Bucks, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. L. C. Hodges, Notts Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Pelham-Clinton, Notts Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. A. R. Pelly, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Scott, Sherwoods.

NOW WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. T. H. Averill, North Staffordshires.

NOW WOUNDED NOT MISSING.

Major T. A. Prentice, Cheshires.

NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Capt. R. E. Bax, Middlesex.
Capt. L. W. Jarvis, Middlesex.
Lieut. W. R. Eppstein, Durhams.
Lieut. A. B. Jarvis, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. R. C. Ball, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. M. V. Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.

NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut. T. V. Anthony, Cheshires.

NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. E. Grant, Welsh Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Capt. F. R. Lowth, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt. W. K. Meakin, Bedfords.
Lieut. C. E. Wand-Tetley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. T. Allpass, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. J. G. Hollingsworth, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. A. T. Long, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. K. Tarbet, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Tarbet, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

NOW MISSING.

Capt. R. E. Travers, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. B. T. Cowan, Lincolns.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The 200th list of casualties from France and Belgium reports killed 4, died of wounds 4, died of disease 2, wounded 65.

The 58th list from the Mediterranean reports wounded 32.

WOUNDED.

The following additional casualty is reported from France and Belgium.

Major R. Kelsall, I.M.S., (slightly), 122 Indian Field Ambulance.

The following additional casualty is reported from British East Africa:—

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Renton, 98th Infantry.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The 201st list of casualities from France and Belgium.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lt.-Col. E. Lawrie, Indian Medical Service.

The 91st list from Mesopotamia:—

WOUNDED.

Subadar Popal Singh (gas poisoning), 95th Berar Infantry.

The 45th list from British East Africa:—

KILLED..

Subadar Jhajar Singh, Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Capt. J. S. Wooddroll, Royal Sussex.

The 69th list from the Mediterranean:—

WOUNDED.

Major J. N. Jephson, (Indian Army retired), 6th Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Subadar-Major Gambir Suj Pun, 1/6 Gurkhas.

Jemadar Narparasad Limbu, 2/10 Gurkhas.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The 60th list of casualties from the Mediterranean:—.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant H. J. Nepean, 1/5th Gurkhas.

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A serviceable hot weather corset, low bust, medium length, cool and comfortable in wear.
All sizes 22 to 30 Price, Rs. 5-15

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The same illustration represents a lower grade corset. This is slightly shorter below the hips, but has the popular low bust. Popular for sport of all kind.
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"W. B." No. 478.

A very lightly boned model, fairly low bust, with inserted gussets. Boneless from Hip-bone.
All sizes 21 to 26.
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"W. B." CORSET LACES
8 yards long.
As. 6 per pair.

"W. B." No. 422.

A corset specially made for stout figures. It has a specially gored front to withstand the extra strain, and the back is cut on reducing lines with the Elastic gore.

NOTE THIS ELASTIC GORE.
All sizes 25 to 36.
Price, Rs. 10-8.

"W.B." No. 2772 REDUSO.

A Figure reducing model, made of extra strong coutille, but not adding much weight. Recommended to all well-developed and stout figures.

All sizes 25 to 35.
Price, Rs. 13-8.

"LA VIDA" No. 3416.

The corset of perfection. This charming model will mould any figure into the most graceful lines imaginable. Made from the finest quality materials, by highest grade workers procurable. Low Bust, Free Boneless Hip, six suspenders.
Sizes, 26 to 33. Price, Rs. 25-8.

"W. B." No. 1427.

An extremely popular model, with all figures, made of medium weight coutille, has the popular free hip-bone and medium low bust. A corset that has **proved** its merits.
All sizes, 21 to 30.
Price. Rs 8-8.

"W. B." No. 482.

A model that should prove popular with all athletics, singers, etc. The front Elastine porous gores allow full deep breathing. Very lightly boned and quite free from the hips. Sizes, 21 to 29.

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"LE PETIT CAPORAL."

RANK CONFERRED ON FRENCH ACTRESS.

One of the famous French artists now appearing at the Coliseum, Mlle. Jeanne Provost, has the distinction of being a corporal of the French army.

The rank was conferred upon Mlle. Provost in recognition of her brave and untiring efforts in amusing the French wounded in military hospitals at the front.

"Yes, it is really true," said Mlle. Provost to a "Daily Chronicle" representative "that I am a corporal of the French army—Caporal du Troisieme Zouave.

"So far as I know, Mme Eugènie Buffet is the one other French woman who has been similarly honoured, and she has been promoted from corporal to sergeant.

"My rank of corporal is indicated on some cloaks that I wear by two narrow scarlet slashes on both cuffs. I am very proud of my stripes. They mean to me the expression of the many thanks of wounded French soldiers, those brave men who have fought so splendidly and bear their sufferings with cheerfulness, even with gaiety. They are wonderful!

"Oh, but the sights of some of the hospitals are awful. I have sung, recited, and acted to soldier audiences composed entirely of men who had lost one arm, to audiences of men without legs. The cases are divided up in the wards of some hospitals in this way. Dumb men spoke their thanks with their eyes.

"I am, you see, their 'petit caporal,' and the very title, with its great memories, heartens them to smile—to forget just a little of their pain.

"I hope to amuse some of your own wounded lying in London hospitals before I go back, if they would like to hear me."

A CO-OPERATIVE EXHIBITION FOR 1917

A comprehensive scheme is on foot for erecting a large exhibition building, or "Palace of Industry," for the holding of trade exhibitions in the Londo area, and in particular for a large "Industrial Fair" in the spring of 1907. Already a site of 44 acres has been acquired at Willesder Green alongside the Metropolitan Railway, and a building of 500,000 square feet will shortly be begun. It is proposed that the profits of the exhibition be distributed among the firms paticipating in proportion to the space occupied by them, and the management is anxious to get into touch with the trade associations and societies in the country which are not already represented on the Advisory Council.

Rev. Mr. Waller, who has been appointed Bishop of Tinnevelly and Madura, is the son of the late Dr. Waller, Principal of St. John's Hall, Highbury. He will be fifty-seventh C. M. S. Missionary to be raised to the episcopacy.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C-4

HOW TO PREVENT ACID STOMACHS AND FOOD FERMENTATION.

As a specialist who has spent many years in the study and treatment of stomach troubles, I have been forced to the conclusion that most people who complain of stomach trouble possess stomachs that are absolutely healthy and normal. The real trouble, that which causes all the pain and difficulty, is acid in the stomach, usually due to, or aggravated by, food fermentation. Acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach and food fermentation causes wind, which distends the stomach abnormally, causing that full bloated feeling. Thus both acid and fermentation interfere with and retard the process of digestion. The stomach is usually healthy and normal, but irritated almost past endurance by these foreign elements—acid and wind. In all such cases—and they comprise over 90 per cent. of all stomach difficulties—the first and only step necessary is to neutralise the acid and stop the fermentation by taking in a little warm or cold water immediately after eating, half a teaspoonful of *bisurated* magnesia, which is doubtless the best and only really effective antacid and food corrective known. The acid will be neutralised and the fermentation stopped almost instantly, and your stomach will at once proceed to digest the food in a healthy, normal manner. Be sure to ask your chemist for the *bisurated* magnesia, as I have found other forms utterly lacking in its peculiarly valuable properties.—M.F.P.

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AN ENTHRALLING MOTION PICTURE NOVEL

Presented by This Newspaper in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

STANFORD MARVIN, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp, while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription pad a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a racetrack man, whispers a suggestion to Owen, but the secretary refuses to have anything to do with him, for the time at least. Owen arranges for Pauline to go as a passenger on an aeroplane in a race, as the first of her year's adventures.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

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CHAPTER V.

A sort of false quiet, like the calm that broods between storms, kept all serene at the Marvin mansion for a week after the aeroplane catastrophe. Little had been seen of Harry, who was busy with directors' meetings and visits to the factories. Owen, the secretary, had read with alarm of rumours that some one had tampered with a wire of the wrecked biplane. But if the authorities were investigating he saw no signs of it, and suspicion pointed no finger at him.

What puzzled and worried Owen more than anything else was his own mind and behavior. Having no belief in the supernatural, he could not account for the dream which had thrown him into a criminal partnership with Hicks. Hicks had blackmailed him in the past, and there was nobody he had feared and hated more than this vulgar and disreputable racetrack man. Yet Hicks had appeared to him in a dream, and Owen had promptly done his bidding, involving himself in what would probably turn out to be murder. The newspapers reported the French aviator as barely living from day to day.

Owen suffered the torment of a lost soul, but at least he had no more dreams, illusions or spectral visitations. Hicks called him on the telephone once or twice but the secretary refused to talk with him.

Pauline, too, had a busy week. Besides her usual social activities, she re-wrote and finished her new story. It seemed to her even better than the one accepted and printed in the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

"This will surely be taken." Pauline thought with a little sigh of regret, "and that menas the end of my year of adventures."

She had determined on this course the night after the accident. It was after midnight, and Pauline, in bed but wide awake, was trying to marshal the exciting recollections of the day into the orderly mental procession that leads to sleep. Very faintly she heard what sounded like the music of a distant mandolin. Pauline knew it was Harry, went to the open window and looked down on the dark lawn. There he was playing with a bit of straw instead of a pick that his music might not disturb the sleepers in the house. His entire audience consisted of Moses, the venerable coach dog, who sat on his haunches and meditated profoundly.

"How did you like that, Mose?" asked Harry, as he finished his tune.

Moses replied with a cavernous yawn that ended in a squeak, after which he lay down.

"Aw, now, Mose, it isn't as bad as all that, is it?" asked Harry in a grieved voice.

Pauline wanted to throw her arms around him and promise not to cause any more worry. But she didn't, because she couldn't reach him from the window, because in her nightgown, as she was, it would not have been proper, but chiefly because she wasn't quite sure she could keep such a promise. Long after Harry and Moses had gone Pauline decided to finish her story, send it to a publisher and let his decision be hers.

"If they accept it, you stay home and marry Harry," she told the pretty face under the filmy nightcap which smiled at her from the mirror. "But if they dare reject it, Harry will have to worry, dear boy though he is."

So Pauline lost no time in finishing and submitting her manuscript, inclosing a special delivery stamp and a request to please let her know at once. She wanted to relieve her lover's mind as soon as possible.

On Saturday everything went wrong at once. Pauline received a bulky letter in the morning's mail. It was her neatly typed manuscript and a short letter declining her story. The editor thought it charming, showed wonderful imagination, gave great promise of future success, but there was a lack of experience evident throughout—a little unreal, he added. He ventured to suggest that the author would do well to travel around and see the world from different angles. During the afternoon Harvey Schieffelin dropped in for a call. He had found her story in the Cosmopolitan and complimented her. Then he began to laugh.

"Polly, that's a bully story of yours, but you ought to have gone down and watched some stokers at work before you described that scene."

"What was wrong in my description?" demanded the young authoress.

"Well, you told of a stoker laying his grimy hand on the fire door and pulling it open to rake the fire."

"Well, couldn't he do that?"

"Oh, yes," laughed Harvey, "he could, but he wouldn't do it more than once. Those doors are almost red hot and would burn the flesh off the stoker's hand, whether it were grimy or not. I'll show you on my yacht some time. What you need is"——

"Harvey, don't you dare tell me I need experience," interrupted Pauline with unexpected heat. Young Schieffelin saw that tears were almost in her eyes.

"Well," thought Schieffelin, "this vein leads too close to water," and he hurried to shift the course of the conversation.

But the damage was done. Pauline took her story to the little open fireplace in her room and destroyed it. At the same time she destroyed her resolution to give up the year of adventure. There could be no question, she needed experience. Her adopted father had admitted it, the editor had said it, and even an empty-headed young man like Schieffelin could see it. She was sorry for Harry, but it couldn't be helped. She picked up a copy of "Treasure Island" and soon wished fervently that the days of pirates were back again.

Owen gave up his fight against morphine late Friday night. Saturday he was at peace with the world. Gone were all the nerve clamorings and with them went his scruples. All day he kept a furtive watch upon Pauline, and even heard her envious remarks about pirates to Harry when he returned for a week-end at home. Owen sympathised with Pauline in her regret that pirates were extinct. A pirate would have been very useful to the secretary just then.

However, there were other cutthroats, plenty of them, and perhaps some other kind would do. There were gunmen, for instance, but an honest District Attorney had lately made these murderous gentlemen of the underworld almost as quiet as pirates. He was still pondering when Hicks called again on the telephone. This time the secretary responded and made an immediate appointment in a cafe near Forty-second street.

Owen related the events of the week, ending with Pauline's hankering for pirates. The two men got their heads together and rapidly evolved a plan.

Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright, Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of "The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.

From the cafe they took a taxi and rode along the water front, first on one side of the island of Manhattan and then on the other. The cab stopped near the worst-looking saloons, while the two schemers entered and looked over the sailors and longshoremen refreshing themselves at the bars. After covering several miles of water front they had collected as many as a dozen abominable barroom cigars and a few equally dubious drinks, but had not yet found what they were looking for.

On Front street they both saw a man, and both cried out:

"Look, there he is."

The man was a wild-looking specimen. He had the rolling gait of the deep sea. A squinting eye gave him a villainous leer, while a bristly beard and long gray hair made him a ferocious spectacle. His age was doubtful, as the lines in his ruddy skin might have been cut by dissipation as much as age. The most prominent feature of his unlovely countenance was a nose fiery red from prolonged exposure to sunburn or rumburn.

"If he isn't a pirate he ought to be one," said Owen.

The man carried the top of a ship's binnacle, as the round brass case which holds a ship's compass is called. He entered the dismal portal of a marine junk shop. The taxi was stopped discreetly a block away. As Owen and Hicks approached the shop they heard a loud argument going on inside.

"How much do you want for it?"

"Ten dollars. It's a brand-new Negus."

"Ten nothing. You stole it, you son of a sea cook. I'll give you a dime for it."

"I did not steal it, so help me———! The captain of that 'lime juicer' over in the North River gave it to me for saving his little gal's life. He begged me to take anything I wanted, but I fancied this. I'll tell you about it."

Then Owen and Hicks, listening just outside, heard a fearful and wonderful tale. To relate it in the sailor's own words, stripped of the long deep-sea oaths would be as impossible as to pick the green specks out of a sage cheese.

In brief, the gentleman with the binnacle, sauntering innocently along the docks Friday night, had heard a commotion on the British tramp which he referred to as a "lime juicer." Some fifteen or more longshoremen had invaded the ship, overcome the captain, tied him down and were about to kidnap his daughter. The teller of the story had walked in and thrashed them all single-handed, driven them off into the darkness, rescued the little girl and released the captain. In gratitude the commander had made him a present of the binnacle head.

At the conclusion of the story there was a pause, then the other voice answered:

"You're a wonder. As I said before, I'll give you 10 cents for the binnacle and 90 cents for the story. Now you can take it or I'll have you pinched for swiping it."

"Gimme the dollar," said the hero of the tale, and a moment later he passed down the street with the two eavesdroppers at his heels.

The sailor man, proceeding at a rapid pace, suddenly turned a corner like a yacht jibing around a buoy and plunged into a dingy saloon. Owen and Hicks went in after him.

Owen ordered and invited the sailor to join them. The mariner accepted with alacrity, and entertained them with a vivid description of the character, descent and habits of the bartender, who listened with indifference as long as money was in sight.

The sailor and his new-found friends grew quite sociable. They learned that his name was Nelson Cromwell Boyd, that he had deserted from the British navy at a tender age, and since then had been through a series of incredible adventures and injustices, which disproved the old adage that you can't keep a good man down. Among other things he had been a printer for a while, thus accounting for such of his vocabulary as was respectable. He took a particular fancy to Hicks.

At last Owen intimated that he had a business proposition to discuss, and they adjourned to the sidewalk.

"Do you want to earn some money?" asked Hicks.

"Well, that depends," said Boyd, doubtfully.

"Easy money," suggested Owen.

"That's the only kind worth going after," commented the sailor.

"That's where we agree with you, my friend," said Hicks. "We are after easy money and plenty of it. Plenty for us and plenty for you, too, if you can keep quiet about it."

"That's the kind of talk I like to hear. But as honest man to honest man, I want to warn you that there mustn't be too much work to it. I don't believe in the nobility of labor. I believe that work is the crown ing shame and humiliation of the human race. It's all right for a horse or a dog or a—[illegible] man ought to be above it. It's degrading, interferes with his pleasures and wastes his time."

"I feel the same way," agreed Owen, "but somebody has got to work to make shoes and food for us."

"Yes," admitted the sailor, regretfully; "there will always have to be some work done, and I'm sorry for the poor guys that must do it. But there's been too much work done. Why, the stores are full of food and clothes and everything a man needs. We ought to break into the stores, take all there is and everybody go on a vacation until they are used up. The city owes us a living, and as long as it can pay the debt what's the use of working? I'm against the capitalist; I'm for the poor laboring man, if he'll only stop laboring. Work is just a habit. All he's got to do is quit working and make the capitalist divide up with him."

"Those sentiments are very noble," said Owen. "It's all very fine to worry about your fellow man. But you would like to have plenty of money even if the rest of the world is fool enough to keep on working."

"I suppose so," said the sailor, "but I'm a reformer and my business is to talk, not work."

"That's just what we want you to do," said Owen and Hicks in answer.

Then they found a table in the rear of a saloon where they could talk in peace and unfold their plan.

Boyd was to be introduced to a foolish young girl who had a barrel of money. He was to tell her a deep-sea yarn along certain lines, and Owen and Hicks would take care of the rest.

"The question is," said Owen, "whether you can talk and act like a sort of reformed pirate."

"What do you mean, 'deformed pirate,?" shouted the sailor. "D'ye see anything the matter with my personal appearance?"

"No, no," said Hicks; "he likes your looks fine. He didn't say 'deformed,' he said 'reformed.' He means retired pirate. How about it?"

"Leave that to me," he assured them, and led the way out of the saloon and into still another grimy and disreputable place. It was Axel Olofsen's pawnshop and second-hand general supply and clothing store.

"Hi, Ole!" he shouted to the solemn-faced Swede who emerged from a gloomy recess of the shop. "We want a pirate outfit; have you got one?"

"Ay dunno; Ay do my best; Ay do what Ay can. A man can't do no more," said Mr. Olofsen, gloomingly.

"Well, get out the oldest pistols and cutlasses you have, and some big knives. Let's see what you've got, you old square head," ordered Boyd.

"Ay dunno; Ay do my best; Ay do what Ay can. A man can't do no more," repeated the Swede, lighting a gas jet and delving into his dusty stock.

"Say, Ole, cut out that 'Ay dunno' business' or we'll go across the street and see Ikey. He sells cheaper than you, anyway."

"Ya," groaned the morose Swede, "go see Ikey. He bane a crook and a robber. It bane got so now a honest man can't make no living some more."

"What does an old petrified sou-wegean grouch like you know about an honest man anyway?" asked the sailor. "Gimme that old percussion pistol."

After much pawing over ancient, worn and rusty weapons, Boyd was at last fitted out. Ole was paid about 60 per cent. of what he asked and left to the enjoyment of his Scandinavian melancholy.

"You look like a pirate now, sure enough," said Owen, observing Boyd's effect on the driver of the taxicab.

"I look it, but I don't quite feel it yet," said Boyd, with deep meaning. "There is something lacking."

"What can it be?" asked Hicks.

"About three fingers of red-eye," the sailor explained, pointing to a saloon. "That will make my disguise just perfect."

In the saloon Hicks and Owen made a little map, wrinkled it and soiled it on the floor, then gave it to the pirate.

"Tell her," said Owen, "that it is only a copy of your original, which is all worn out."

It was well for the conspirators that they had a taxicab wherein to hide from public view as they journeyed to the Marvin house. The "pirate's" appearance would have stopped traffic anywhere in New York, and he was a glaring violation of the anti-firearms law, to say nothing of other laws, human and divine. Nothing would induce him to rehearse his tale in the cab, but he was persuaded to reduce his profanity as much as possible, even at the risk, as he feared, of not making himself clear. Happy and carefree all the way up in the cab, he suddenly became moody and ugly at sight of the splendid Marvin mansion. It suggested wealth and industry, and again he inveighed against the capitalists and the shame and degradation of a human being compelled to work for a living.

The nearer the taxicab approached to the house the more talkative became the "pirate." He demanded to know more details of what was to be done, and finally assumed an air of authority.

"You say that rich girl is crazy to see something worth writin' about? Now, I know something better than pirates and buried treasure," shouted the "pirate" confidently.

"Yes, no doubt," Owen replied soothingly and with some alarm at the man's bravado. "But it's pirates she is interested in just now."

"Never mind—I say I know something better," insisted the "pirate." "If she will go and do what I'm goin't ter tell yer she'll sure see something like she never dreamed of. Now listen to me sharp!"

It was an extraordinary proposition the "pirate" made.

Owen laughed a gentle discouragement and shook his head, but Hicks fixed his eyes keenly on the man and was evidently turning the suggestion over in his mind.

The cab was now approaching the Marvin residence, and with difficulty Hicks and Owen bent the "pirate's" mind back to the business of the moment. It was evident to both of them that this seemingly harmless old liar had a serious and dangerous imaginative side which must be reckoned with.

Owen's key admitted the three to the front hall without ringing, but a maid happened to cross the hall and caught sight of Boyd. With a scream and a flutter she retreated. Owen seated his two confederates in the hall and went in search of Pauline. Compared with the picturesque villainy of the "pirate," Hicks's tawdry clash of colors now looked quite respectable. The maid having reported the presence of a "terrible looking man" in the hall, it behooved the butler to investigate. He stood in front of Boyd and frowned cold disapproval at him. Boyd half closed his squint eyes and leered back.

"I beg pardon, sir," said the butler, with no response.

"I say I beg pardon,' sir." Still no answer.

"I beg pardon, sir, but who do you with to see?"

By way of answer the "pirate" drew a long, shining knife and whetted it on his boot, looking viciously the while at the butler. That dignitary promptly decided his services were needed in the kitchen.

Owen found Pauline alone in the library. Never did a villain propose a scheme to a beautiful girl at a more favorable moment. Half the afternoon and a little while after dinner she had been absorbing "Treasure Island," and now came Owen asking her if she would like to meet a reformed pirate and go on a thrilling and adventurous expedition.

"Owen, you are a perfect angel. Bring in your pirate. I'm sorry, though, that he has reformed."

Pauline shook hands with Hicks, but hardly noticed him. She had eyes only for the "pirate," who impressed her mightily. With awe and admiration she saw his scowling and squinting eye run over her form and then travel about the room. Pauline approved of the "pirate," but the "pirate" did not approve of Pauline, and he almost told her so.

But he met the warning eyes of his confederates and restrained himself. He had his story to tell and he would do it. After all, that was the best way to attack this girl and her fortune.

"Tell us about the treasure," said Pauline eagerly.

"Hush!" he shouted in a voice that made the girl jump. His hand flew to his belt and whipped out a villainous-looking brass pistol. Holding the pistol on high as if for instant use, the "pirate" hastily locked the door, peered out the windows, looked behind the hangings and then, apparently satisfied, addressed her:

"I'll tell you, but, by the blood of Morgan, if one of you ever tells a living soul I'll cut his liver out," said the "pirate," betraying his ingorance of human anatomy by making a lunge with his knife at Owen's heart. Pauline gasped, and the secretary told him that it wasn't considered good manners to point with a sharp knife. But they all swore to secrecy and the "pirate" proceeded:

"I was but a slip 'of a lad when I ran away and sailed from Liverpool in the good brig Nancy Lee with as villainous a crew as I ever seen. Where we was bound for and why is none of your business. Them that planned that voyage has cashed in their souls to their Maker and—ah, well, as I was saying they was a villainous crew, low and vile and bloodyminded. I was the cabin boy and slept on the transoms in the captain's cabin. The weather was awful and the grub was worse.

"But all went well till we reached the 'roarin' forties.' The skipper knew how to handle sailors—you bet he did. When they came aft to kick about the grub he knocked 'em down before they said two words."

Pauline gave a little exclamation of dismay at this point and the "pirate" turned to her in explanation:

"You see, knockin' 'em down quick like that avoids a lot of cross words and unpleasant arguments such as makes hard feelin's on long voyages.

"Yes, as I was sayin', all went well until the second mate got to knockin' 'em out with his left hand, which the same was all right, too, but he was heard to pass a remark one day that he only hit landlubbers with his left hand.

"The crew they was insulted, and that very night the second mate went overboard. Who done it nobody knows, leastways the captain couldn't find out. It made the old man prevish like and he got to arguin' with them sailors instead of wallopin' 'em the way he oughter done, and one day they turned on him.

"It was all over in a minute. They had the old man thrown and tied. The first mate came runnin' in, firin' his pistols, but they downed him, too. I took the wheel while they decided what to do. 'Bloody Mike,' their leader, had about persuaded the men to send the captain and mate to Davy Jones's locker and the carpenter was riggin' the plank for 'em to walk when I up and puts in a word.

"I pleaded for their lives and, though Mike was dead agin' the idea, they voted to let them live. The last we saw of 'em they was driftin' off in the jolly boat with a jug of water and a loaf of bread."

The mariner paused and Pauline suggested delightedly:

"And as soon as they had cooled down they were grateful to you and made you their leader?"

"They did not," answered the "pirate." "They broached a cask of rum in the forward hold, and I overheard 'em plotting to throw me to the sharks."

"How awful," said Pauline.

"Yes, miss," agreed the "pirate." It was awkward and embarrassing like for a mere slip of a lad. So I up and goes into the captain's cabin and gets all the pistols and knives and cutlasses there was and brings 'em out on deck.

"Pretty soon them drunken devils come a-tumblin' out of the fore hatch, picks up half a dozen capstan bars and some belayin' pins and a marlin spike or two and runs aft a-hollerin's and yellin.' I gives 'em one warnin' and then fires."

The "pirate" stopped, coughed and looked around.

"Oh, please go on," begged Pauline.

"Yes, miss," replied the sailor, "but this talking affects my throat. Could you possibly"——

"Why, certainly," interrupted Owen, "I'll get you a drink."

After the sailor had swallowed the biggest drink ever poured out in that house he continued:

"Yes, that was as neat a fight as I ever was in. Ther was some twenty of 'em all told. They still sing a song about that fight. Let's see if I can remember it."

Then with a briny voice, with a rasp of barnacles and the grog of a dozen lands, the sailor proceeded to sing:

"There was the devil to pay;
'Twas bang and smack and batter and crack,
Over and under and up and back,
And 'git him another way.'
Cryin' and dyin' and blood a-flyin'
On a deck that ran with gore.
I shot the six that had capstan sticks,
But the rest came back for more."

(To be Continued.)

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. The "Pirate" insists that he has a scheme for Pauline—"She'll sure see something like she never dreamed of."

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Pathe Players. The loud-voiced "Pirate" tells his preposterous story to Pauline.

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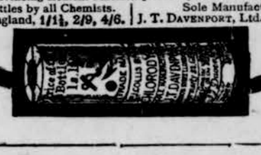

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